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The Newport Mercury,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MARIONE LODGE NO 93, N. E. O. P., Henry M. Young, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James McLeish, President; John J. Butler, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE NO. 11, K. of P., Charles Spofford, Chancellor Commander; Daniel P. Bull, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, A. B. Davis; Charles H. Eldridge, Lieutenant; meets first Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

Addition to Newport Hospital.

The trustees of the Newport Hospital have assigned the contracts for another addition to the buildings of that institution and work will be begun immediately, the contractors being ready to commence operations as soon as the ground is in condition to be worked to advantage. The new building will be utilized as a pathological laboratory and morgue, departments for which the hospital authorities have long felt the need.

The building will occupy the rear of the Broadway lot which was purchased by the Hospital some years ago, but the entrance will be from Friendship street, a new drive being made at the west of the old Lydia Mitchell building. This drive will have a gradual descent as the entrance to the morgue will be below the level of the ground.

The new building will be built of brick in the same style as the other departments of the hospital and will stand about 25x30 feet on the foundations. The lower floor, which will be about five feet below the level of the ground, will be used for the morgue and will be equipped with the latest appliances. On the second floor will be a pathological laboratory complete in every respect, and although it will be small it will probably be large enough for what it is intended. There are incorporated into the best ideas of the new pathological laboratory in Boston which was thoroughly inspected before the plans for the new building were drawn. One feature of this department is a dark closet in which investigations with X-rays may be conducted.

The trustees decided to locate the building below the ground level in order to remove objectionable features to surrounding houses. This intention will be further carried out by the erection of a high fence which will shut out the lower story from view. The driveway to the building will be on a down grade and will be constructed in a zig zag direction to prevent the hearse attracting attention on its passage to and from the building. This drive way will also be lined with trees for the same purpose.

Lieutenant Ingraham, U. S. N., and Col. Greene, U. S. A., while on their way from Boston to this city on Thursday had an amusing experience in Fall River, according to a despatch in the Boston Herald. The naval officer was mistaken for Admiral Schley and was enthusiastically received by the residents of Fall River. The lieutenant was greeted by an admiring crowd. Men constantly raised their hats. Lieutenant Ingraham was getting impatient at the consternation his presence was creating and told a friend that such of the public as believed they were honoring the admiral should have their minds disabused. He absolutely refused to carry out the joke. His friend, however, declined to explain, and when the lieutenant and Col. Greene left for Newport there was a number of men who persisted that they had seen and saluted Admiral Schley, and were very happy in consequence.

Congressman Ball has been in town this week. Immediately after the adjournment of Congress today, he, in company with the other members of the House committee on naval affairs will embark on the Dolphin for a visit to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

General Assembly.

Considerable business has been transacted by the State law makers this week, chief among which was the consideration of the proposition to amend the constitution of the State and which, after considerable discussion passed the House with but four dissenting votes and received the unanimous support of the Senate.

Tuesday noon both bodies met in grand committee and elected Edward C. Dubois, representative from East Providence, to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court caused by the death of Judge Bosworth.

In the House Ray G. Lewis of New Shoreham was appointed to the vacancy on the committee on corporations caused by the death of Edward Thayer of Pawtucket.

Senator Weedon of Jamestown introduced an act with an accompanying petition for the incorporation of the Conanicut Light and Power Company. The incorporators named are Frank W. Cosler and Alvin H. Peckham. The amount of capital stock is not to exceed $100,000, and the company would be organized for the purpose of generating, distributing, selling, leasing and using electricity for lighting, heating, mechanical, motive and other purposes. The company would also have power to hold property, buy or lease it, for the prosecution of said business. Subject to the approval of the town council of Jamestown. The company could put up wires and lay conduits in the town of Jamestown. Referred to committee on corporations.

Resolutions were also passed authorizing George R. Lawton to build and maintain a wharf in Tiverton in front of his property there, and authorizing Edgar F. Billings to maintain a wharf at Tiverton.

Adjournment was taken yesterday till after the April election, the several committees having authority to give hearings during the recess.

Natural History Society.

There was a meeting of this Society last Monday night in the Museum, when a goodly audience assembled to hear Commander Stockton, the President of the U. S. Naval College, speak on "A visit to Korea." This peculiar and interesting country, which lies between China and Japan, is a peninsula, and very mountainous. For centuries it was tightly closed against all foreigners, but relations have been established with it by various nations since the year 1876. Amongst others the United States has a consulate now located in Seoul, the capital of Korea, which is nominally under the suzerainty of China. Commander Stockton visited Seoul officially by direction of the U. S. government in 1895, and the present lecture was on account of that visit, and of Commander Stockton's general observations on the topography, natural products and social customs of the country. It was a capital lecture, and most entertaining. American enterprise has started the first railway and the first newspaper in the Korea, both of which are recognized pioneers in civilization.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Newport Herald, is playing a leading part in municipal affairs at present. When the bids for constructing the new city hall were opened and found to be excessive—largely because of the high price asked for the building stone—the Herald came to the front and placed a strong quarry at the disposal of the city without cost. The only condition attached is that the stone shall be removed, transported and placed in position by Newport workmen. According to figures published in that paper the gift will result in a saving to the city of several thousand dollars. At any rate the Herald has given evidence of a generous and public spirited policy.

The funeral of Charles Nolan, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Nolan, who died suddenly at Manhattan College, New York last week, took place Monday from St. Mary's Church. Rev. Father Meenan celebrated a solemn high mass and he was assisted by Rev. Fathers Cronan and Doran. The bearers were James M. Danahy, John F. Flood, J. J. F. O'Connor, John Sweeney, Thomas Lennon, William James, Thomas Kitchen and James Reynolds.

Mr. William F. Costello died suddenly at his home in this city on Monday, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. Funeral services were held at St. Joseph's Church Wednesday morning, Rev. L. J. Deady, officiating. The bearers were T. F. Martin, J. H. Marks, Daniel Kehoe, M. Dynan, W. A. Depliet, George W. Sullivan, M. J. Murphy and Thomas Donohue.

Mrs. Rose Monahan who has been spending a week in Newport with her husband, Mr. John Monahan of the Training Ship Alliance, left here Tuesday night for her home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The condition of Hon. John W. Rogers is serious. It was reported at the hospital that he failed slightly yesterday.

Return of the First Rhode Island.

A big ovation has been prepared for the return of the First Rhode Island Volunteers when they return to their native heath, but it now appears that the men are not especially anxious to be "ovated." In fact there is a division of opinion in the camp. Some of the members of the regiment are willing to comply with the wishes of their colonel and of the people of the state by returning in a body but others are anxious to ramble along as best suits their fancy, stopping at interesting points along their road. It is said that Company F and the Newport boys propose to charter a Tourist sleeping car and travel *a la* Vanderbilt.

The question of expense is a matter of consideration to many of the regiment. The rumor has circulated through the camp that the reception committee will provide transportation if the regiment returns as a body. This saving of passage money would undoubtedly influence many of the men who are now anxious to return as private citizens.

After the muster out the men will be free for the first time in ten months, and they naturally wish to enjoy their freedom, each man after his own fashion. Were it not for their affection for Col. Abbott and the fact that he wants them to return to the state in a body, it is probable that many would refuse point blank to have anything to do with the celebration.

The Newport Artillery Company has appointed a committee of arrangements to take charge of the reception to the Newport members and the committee is composed of Captain Edwin F. Cooper, Chaplain Emery F. Porter, Sergeant George S. Flagg, Corporal F. N. Fullerton, Privates W. T. Kelly, J. G. Matley and D. A. Lawton.

The date of the arrival at home is still uncertain but it is the sense of the regiment that they would like to reach here before Easter Sunday. It would seem that the mustering out could be accomplished in the intervening four weeks so that their wishes may be complied with.

Dredge Empire State of Albany arrived at Newport this week and Tuesday was engaged in dredging alongside the wharf at Crowley's shipyard. In a day or two she will begin work upon the job for which she came East, that of working upon the ship channel via West Bay to Providence. She will begin work at Warwick Neck and work south. In a short time a second dredge will arrive and will locate at Conimicut Point, and also work south.

The Empire State is the latest example of powerful dredging apparatus on the coast. She uses the scoop dipper, and was greatly admired by those who saw her Tuesday, and especially by the engineer officials under whose direction she will labor.

Major Charles B. Marsh, paymaster in the volunteer army, has been designated as the officer to pay the men of the First Rhode Island Regiment when they are mustered out at Camp Fornance, South Carolina. This will probably be equally pleasing to Major Marsh and to the members of the regiment. Major Marsh will also pay the troops at Greenville, S. C.

Grand Dictator John M. Nye, Grand Assistant Dictator George A. Dary, Grand Reporter Oscar Carleton, Past Grand Dictators James Carpenter and William H. Barron and Grand Guardian Samuel H. Orr, of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, Knights of Honor, paid a visit to Union Lodge No. 868 in this city Tuesday evening. An oyster supper was served at the conclusion of the business meeting.

Captain Nathan King died at his home on Barney street Tuesday afternoon after a brief illness of pneumonia. Captain King was a son of the late Captain Obed King and was a native and life-long resident of this city. He had been employed for the past several years by Mr. Edward D. Morgan to care for his large fleet of small boats and yachts. He leaves a widow and five children.

In the Probate Court Monday the petition of Dr. Detwiller's will was again continued, this time until March 6. A claim for a jury trial in the case of the estate of Matilda C. Ledyard was recorded.

Miss Emily L. Simpson, sister of Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., died at Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday last. Miss Simpson had many friends in this city where she made her home for about eight years.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Carr celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage at their home on Annandale road Monday evening. A large number of friends assisted in making the anniversary a pleasant one.

The Republican State Central committee is to meet tomorrow morning, at 11 o'clock, to issue the call for the state convention and to consider the spring campaign.

Chief of Police Kaull is in Washington.

Dr. Taylor Declines Brown's Presidency.

Dr. James M. Taylor, president of Vassar College, has declined a similar position at the head of Brown University. It was hoped when he was unanimously elected to the high office that he could be persuaded to accept but his declination is evidently final. In a letter to Rev. Alvah Hovey, D. D., chairman of the board of trustees, he gives his reasons for the course he has taken. He expresses his opinion of the high honor tendered him but fears an unfavorable effect upon the cause of education for women and especially upon Vassar College. He says in part:

"This conclusion has been reached slowly, under the influence of a weight of assurance from the trustees, alumnae students and friends of education unrelated to Vassar, that I cannot set aside. I have been made to feel that the resignation of my duties here would be construed by most observers, despite by own honest protest, as an assertion that the type of work for which Vassar stands is of less importance than that of a college mainly devoted to men. I have concluded against my earlier judgment that the chances of disintegration which come with every change would be very grave, just now, for Vassar; that her work might be hindered for years, at least till a new leader should have gained the confidence of the college and its alumnae. I have been persuaded, too, that in the present juncture, when new problems as to the very nature of woman's education are being raised, the presence of one who has had long experience in the work and knows its interests and its limitations, may be of great importance. It has seemed to me, too, that there are far more men willing to give their best service to the education of men than there are who will give a like earnest service for woman's education."

Great Chiefs Visit.

Minneola Council No. 3, D. of P., received a visitation Tuesday evening from the Great Chiefs of the Great Council of Rhode Island, Improved Order of Red Men. Great Sachem Frank G. Scott was accompanied by Great Senior Sagamore Charles A. Hibbard and Great Keeper of Wampum Charles C. Phillips of Providence and by Acting Great Prophet James H. Barney and Acting Great Sannap Arthur L. Gilman of this city. Interesting long talks were given by the visiting Great Chiefs, and at the conclusion of the business session a progressive whist tournament occupied the attention of the members of the Council and invited guests. The prize winners were Miss Charlotte C. Macdonald and Mr. John Dugan for first prizes and Miss Ethel Scott and Mr. Dears for boobies. Refreshments were served and dancing completed the evening's entertainment.

A Washington despatch says: "Two important amendments made to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill by the Senate committee are of interest to Rhode Island. One creates a new life saving district for the coast of Rhode Island and Fisher's Island, to be known as the third life saving district, and appropriates $1,200 for a superintendent thereof; and the other appropriates $35,000 for carrying out the provisions of the bill which recently passed Congress for establishing a light and fog signal station on or near Hog Island Shoal, Narragansett bay, to replace the light vessel now there, which has been found old and unsatisfactory."

At the annual session of the Grand Encampment of Rhode Island, I. O. of O. F., held in Providence this week, George T. Lewis of Aquidneck Encampment of this city was appointed a district deputy grand patriarch, Joseph B. Pike a member of the committee on charters, Allen C. Griffith on Appeals and Archibald B. Sayer on state of the order.

A meeting of the city hall commission was held Thursday evening at which it was decided to request the architect to draw plans for a building that could be built for $75,000. Bids will be asked for for brick, sandstone, limestone and granite.

The Providence Telephone Company is establishing metallic circuits on all its lines in this city as rapidly as possible although the work is being done gradually in order to avoid interruption to the service.

Mr. F. P. Garrettson is contemplating the erection of a hotel and business block on Washington square, the lower front to be occupied by the owner's grocery store.

The condition of Mr. E. B. Harrington who has been seriously ill for some time is reported as improved, and he is believed to be on the road to recovery.

The board of aldermen met as a board of canvassers Monday afternoon to make the preliminary canvass of the voting list for the spring election.

The pool tournament at the Business Men's Association is now reduced to two contestants who will play for the championship.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

John Whipple has subrented for John F. Dalley, the cottage on the "Lorillard Farm" to Mrs. E. S. Beach, for the coming season.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Mr. Henry May of Washington his villa at New London known as "Quinnepeag" to Miss Serena Rhinelander of New York for the coming season.

John Whipple has rented for Mrs. H. Rothven Pratt, her cottage on Bellevue and Parker avenues, to Mr. L. L. Lorillard, for one year.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Mrs. Bernard J. Benson and Mrs. P. H. Stedman, their store, corner of Bellevue avenue and John street, to Messrs. Van Emburgh & Atterbury, of New York, as a stock broker's office, for the coming season.

DeBlois & Eldridge have sold for the Newport Hospital, lots number 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, on the southerly side of Ocean avenue, containing about 442,134 square feet of land to Wm. R. Travers. These lots adjoin Mr. Travers' former purchase of Cherry Neck, so that he will now own the entire shore front on Ocean avenue from Goose Neck to the landing place of the Gooseberry Island Fishing Club, near Hazard's beach. It is probable that Mr. Travers will build a handsome residence upon the property.

Abram A. Tilley and others have sold to Harry C. Christian and wife a lot of land on Tilley avenue containing 8,000 square feet.

Robert Ives Gammell and William Gammell, executors of the last will of Elizabeth Amory Gammell, have sold to Harriet Ives Gammell, for $4,962.77, a lot of land, with buildings, containing 16,704 square feet, a portion of the Gammell estate adjoining on the north lands of Johnson, North, Dring and Alexander; and to William Gammell for $3,371.60, a lot of land containing 18,544 square feet, adjoining the other lot on the south.

Frank J. Cole and wife have sold to William S. Lawton a lot of land on Grafton street containing about 8,000 square feet.

Francis S. Barker has sold to Stephen P. Barker an undivided half-interest in a lot on Calvert street.

Lydia A. Dawley and others and John Burdick and others have sold to J. M. K. Southwick their interests in the William Turner estate.

Simeon Hazard has sold for Francis S. Barker a lot of land on Calvert street to Dudley P. Bacheller and wife. This lot is bounded notherly by Calvert street 31 ft; easterly by land of the grantor 49 ft.; southerly by land of John M. Popple 31 ft., and westerly by land of the estate of Stephen S. Albro 48 ft.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season for Henry H. Swinburne, now resident in New York, the cottage ground on Bliss Mine Road, known as "Longmeadow" to Mrs. Gertrude Kasebier of New York.

The Prohibitionists.

The Rhode Island State Prohibition Convention was held in Providence Wednesday. This county was represented by C. H. Taber from this city, Joseph A. Peckham and B. W. H. Peckham from Middletown, and H. R. Macomber, W. H. Boyd, G. T. Sherman and Alonzo Borden from Portsmouth. C. H. Taber was appointed a member of the committee on resolutions and B. W. H. Peckham of that on nominations. The resolutions prepared by the committee were accepted without debate and the following ticket was unanimously adopted:

For Governor—Joseph A. Peckham of Middletown.

For Lieutenant Governor—Alonzo C. Gardiner of Barrington.

For Secretary of State—William P. Bradley of Pawtucket.

For Attorney General—Thomas H. Peabody of Westerly.

For General Treasurer—Smith Quimby of Warwick.

Shiloh Baptist Church.

Special Revival service at 10:45 A. M., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.; subject for 3:30 o'clock "The Joy and Peace found in a consecrated life in the service of God." Pastor Jeter is being assisted in these meetings by Rev. E. M. Mix of Rockland, Mass.

Church Election.

The Congregation Jeshuat Israel at its annual meeting elected the following officers for the year:

President—Eugene Schreier.
Vice President—Louis Hess.
Secretary—Alfred Schreier.
Treasurer—Herman Weiner.
Trustees—Jellus Engel, Joseph Davidson, Henry Hess.

The Rhode Island state fair will not be held this year until October 9th to 13th. It is to be hoped that these exhibitions will hereafter possess more the character of an Agricultural fair and less of a fakir show than what they have been for the last few years. It is a disgrace for the state to go into partnership with such an exhibition as common report says was held last fall by this association, by making an appropriation for it.

Training Ship Alliance sailed Tuesday morning on her seven months cruise in southern and European waters.

Methodist Concert.

On Monday evening the Weber Concert Co., of Providence, made its first appearance in Newport before a very large and appreciative audience at the Thames street M. E. Church, and caused a goodly sum to be added to the Sunday School Library Fund for the benefit of which the entertainment was given. An exceedingly fine programme was arranged for the occasion, in the rendering of which the participants acquitted themselves with great credit. Mr. J. Hammett Dunbar, organist of the church, occupied the first half hour of the evening with an organ recital during which an excellent programme was rendered in a manner which pleased every one. Miss Jenny Hamilton, soprano, and Miss Helen Taylor Grom, reader, captured the hearts of their hearers by the variety of their selections and the manner in which they were rendered. The Schubert Male Quartette of local vocalists made its first appearance in public and left a lasting impression. Judging from the frequent rounds of applause, the audience was well satisfied and the Weber Concert Co., left its usual good impression here as it has done elsewhere.

The Newport Yacht Club has scheduled the following fixtures for the coming season: Club Race, Decoration Day; Annual Regatta, July 4th; Ladies' Cruise, June 19th; Ladies' Cruise, July 18th; Open Race, (to be announced); Club Race, Labor Day; Ladies' Cruise, August 17th; Ladies' Cruise, September 14th; Ladies' Days, 2d and 4th Thursdays; regular monthly meeting, first Thursday.

PORTSMOUTH.

The town council and court of probate held a meeting in the town hall on Monday afternoon, all the members being in attendance.

PROBATE BUSINESS.—The will of Susan H. Almy was proved, approved, and ordered recorded, and Mary B. Almy confirmed as executrix, with personal bond of $8,000.

Robert B. Almy, Charlotte A. Southwick, Jacob Almy, Henry W. Almy and Holder Almy, presented a petition, praying that Robert B. Almy be appointed administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the estate of Levi Almy. The same was received and Robert B. Almy appointed administrator de bonis non, and qualified in bond of $7,000, with Harry Anthony as surety. Appraisers William D. C. Main, Daniel B. Almy and Albert S. Walker.

The petition of Mary Ann Faulkner for authority to sell certain real estate, was referred to the second Monday in March.

COUNCIL BUSINESS.—Albert W. Lawrence presented a petition, representing that the entrance to his farm is now in a very dangerous condition, caused by the laying of the Newport & Fall River street railway across it, and asking that measures be taken to remedy the trouble. The clerk was instructed to communicate with the railway company and instruct it to put the entrance to Mr. Lawrence's farm in a condition suitable to pass and repass with teams, in accordance with the order of the town council, and Councilman John H. Cornell was appointed a committee to superintend the work.

Voted to pay a bill of $34, presented by Abraham C. Chase from the Bradley Fertilizer Company, for fertilizer for the town farm.

The following persons were drawn as jurors to serve in the common pleas division of the Supreme Court, at such time as they may be called upon before the third Monday in July.

Grand—John C. Walker and Robert B. Almy.

Petit—Benjamin S. Anthony, Christopher Manchester, Frank B. White, Frederick M. Sherman, Asa Coggeshall, John M. Hathaway, George S. Sherman, George Manchester, Isaac B. Macomber, Benjamin Hall, Jr., George Hathaway, Nelson H. Russell, Thomas Manchester, Nahum Green and John T. Brazil.

The voting list was canvassed, and the clerk instructed to have twenty-five copies printed for the year 1899.

Joe George, a Portuguese living at the George Hall place on Sprague street met with quite a loss last week. He had a brooder with a large number of chickens in it, in the attic of the house. By some means unknown the flame reached the soldering and melted it, and immediately a lively blaze sprung up. It was seen by Councilman John L. Tallman, who secured assistance saving a general conflagration, but the chickens perished.

Mr. Henry Russell, of New Bedford, and Mr. Abner Macomber, of Fall River, were guests of Captain Edward P. and Mrs. Macomber on Sunday.

Mr. Wm. T. Smith, son of Mr. Edward Smith of this town, met with a painful accident recently. While soldering a boiler at the Narragansett oil works he let a drop of solder fall from the iron, which struck on something wet, causing it to rebound, striking his eye and lodging in the corner of it. He had to seek the services of a physician to remove it, who found some difficulty in doing it, as the eye was quite badly burned.

An entertainment entitled a "Mock Trial" is to be given in the near future, in the town hall for the benefit of the free library.

Miss L. M. Sanford purchased in New York recently a full-blooded Great Dane pup, five months old and weighs about 100 pounds. Being the only one of his kind in this vicinity, he attracts considerable attention.

Corporal Elmer E. Barker, in the First Rhode Island regiment, and son of Mr. John G. Barker, is expected home soon.

Mr. Harvey F. Copeland went to the Mill farm on Tuesday to kill a horse affected with glanders.

MIDDLETOWN.

An adjourned meeting of the Town Council was held at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon. Present, A. Herbert Ward, Lionel H. Peabody, Arthur L. Peckham and Henry I. Chase.

Finniger & Manchester presented an account for coal and wood furnished the town, amounting to $18.20, which was allowed and ordered paid.

James H. Barker, surveyor of road district No. 3, presented an account for clearing snow from the gutters of the highways of his district, amounting to $59.70, which was ordered paid.

Julian Overton Peckham was appointed an auctioneer for the remainder of the present municipal year.

James H. Barker, surveyor of road district No. 3, represented to the Council, that the private culvert of Julian T. Davis on 2d and 1st beach avenues and that of Lydia F. Lewis on Green End avenue, obstructed the passage of water into the middle of the road and damaged the same. This surveyor was directed to notify the owners of these two culverts to rebuild them, so as to afford proper passage of the water, otherwise the surveyor was authorized to raze no the culverts.

As required by law, the Council as a Board of Canvassers made up new voting lists for the present political year and determined the residence of each voter. As completed the general list of voters comprised 237 names, and the list on all questions, 214. The lists were ordered printed and posted and it was decided to make the final canvass on Saturday, April 1, at two p. m.

JAMESTOWN.

The regular meeting of the town council and court of probate was held Monday afternoon. The probate business included the reception of petitions from Jeremiah Clancey for the appointment of an administrator on the estate of John Maher and from Thomas D. Wright, administrator on the estate of Sarah A. Wright, for permission to sell real estate. Both were referred to the fourth Monday in March, with order of notice.

In town council the plan presented by Mr. O. E. Weeden for pumping water for the streets and hoisting coal for the ferry company, which will save the expense of hiring hoisting gear every time a schooner load of coal arrives, was referred to the committee on public property, which will report to the April town meeting.

The petition for a street railway franchise was referred to the April town meeting.

The tax collector was authorized to sell certain real estate unless the 1898 taxes were paid thereon and taxes of S. W. Woodward and Dr. N. G. Stanton to the amount of $145.60 were remitted.

J. H. Tefft, Charles Soule, Henry B. Tucker, Eben Tefft, Samuel Smith, Austin Johnson, William A. Barber and E. L. Spencer were drawn as petit jurors.

B. E. Hull and A. L. Champlin, Republicans, and John F. Gill and William A. Gardner, Democrats, were elected supervisors to serve at the April town meeting.

The following names were added to the voting list: William H. Arnold, P. B. Ambrust, Thomas M. Dawson, William H. Hammill, Joseph T. Magill, Charles J. Murray, H. E. Stadler, A. L. Hull, H. K. G. Weeden. The list was ordered posted and the final canvass will be made April 1 at 1:30 p. m.

TIVERTON.

Professor H. S. Covell, from New Hampshire, gave an interesting lecture in the Congregational church, Monday evening, to a small but appreciative audience. His subject, "The Mission of Wit and Humor," opened by showing how some people will get cheer and fun out of something that others would look upon from an opposite standpoint. The speaker said that wit was different from humor, being sharp and cutting, and that while humor makes use of the ludicrous and appeals to the emotions, wit appeals to the intellect. The different forms of wit are repartee, sarcasm and satire. In speaking of the power of wit and humor, it was shown that these two traits had overthrown kings and driven tyranny from power where other means had failed. As an example of humor, Professor Covell cited how boss Tweed of New York city was driven out of power by Thomas Nasie's cartoons in Harper's Weekly. The lecture was sparkling with frequent pleasing illustrations of both wit and humor, and at its conclusion the lecturer was warmly applauded by the audience.

Mariners' Lodge No. 235, N. E. O. P., gave a grand ball in Whitridge Hall, Wednesday evening, which was well attended. The committee of arrangements were George R. Lawton, George C. Hambly, Samuel Seabury, J. H. Wilcox and Jos. H. Negus.

Captain A. G. Simmons, of steamer Priscilla, with his wife left town Wednesday for the Hot Springs, Virginia, where the captain hopes to gain relief from the rheumatism which has kept him confined to the house through the winter.

News has been received of the death of Mrs. Hammond, wife of Mrs. Thayer's coachman. The sad event happened in Boston from pneumonia. Several of her Tiverton friends attended the funeral which took place in Boston Tuesday.

Mrs. Florence Ford is visiting Mrs. Otis A. Gray in Boston.

Miss M. M. Seabury of Arlington Heights was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. William P. Seabury of Scituate, is in town for a few days.

Captain Joseph Church attended the funeral of Mrs. Anna Latham, wife of William H. Sherman, which took place Wednesday in Providence.

Peckham and Seabury have harvested 600 tons of ice seven and eight inches thick.

Isaac F. Brownell has harvested 4000 tons of good ice, average thickness seven to eight inches.

The old Gratrix house on Broadway was sold at auction on Wednesday, the amount received being $15. The purchaser is tearing the building down and a new business block will be erected in its place.

LOST MAN'S LANE

A SECOND EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF AMELIA BUTTERWORTH

BY ANNA KATHARINE GREEN

AUTHOR OF "THE LEAVENWORTH CASE," "BEHIND CLOSED DOORS," "THAT AFFAIR NEXT DOOR," ETC., ETC.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

THE ENIGMA OF NUMBERS.

"When I told you that Mother Jane was out of the question in this matter, I meant out of the question for you. She was a subject to be handled by the police, and we have handled her. Yesterday afternoon I made a search of her cabin." Here Mr. Gryce paused and eyed me quizzically. He sometimes does eye me, which same I am not found to take as a compliment, considering how fond he is of concentrating all his wisdom upon small and insignificant objects.

"I wonder," said he, "what you would have done in such a search as that. It was no common one, I assure you. There are too many hiding places between Mother Jane's four walls."

I felt myself begin to tremble, with eagerness, of course.

"I wish I had been given the opportunity," said I—"that is, if anything was to be found there."

He seemed to be in a sympathetic mood toward me, or perhaps—and this is the likelier supposition—he had a minute of leisure and thought he could afford to give himself a little quiet amusement. However that is, he answered me by saying:

"The opportunity is not lost. You have been in that cabin and have noted. I have no doubt, its extreme simplicity. Yet it contains, or rather did contain up till last night, distinct evidences of more than one of the crimes which have been perpetrated in this lane."

"Good! And you want me to guess where you found them? Well, it's not fair."

"Ah, and why not?"

"Because you probably did not find them on your first attempt. You had time to look and change your mind and look again. I am asked to guess at once and without second trial what, I warrant, it took you several trials to determine."

"Humph!" He could not help but laugh. "And why do you think it took me several trials?"

"Because there is more than one thing in that room made up of parts."

"Parts?" He attempted to look puzzled, but I would not have it.

"You know what I mean," I declared; "70 parts, 28, or whatever the numbers are she so constantly mutters."

His admiration was unqualified and sincere.

"Miss Butterworth," said he, "you are a woman after my own heart. How came you to think that her mutterings had anything to do with a hiding place?"

"Because it did not have anything to do with the amount of money I gave her. When I handed her 25 cents, she cried, 'Seventy, 28 and now 10!' Ten what? Not 10 cents or $10, but ten"—

"Why do you stop?"

"I do not want to risk my reputation on a guess. There is a quilt on the bed made up of innumerable pieces. There is a pavement under foot of neatly laid brick"—

"And there is a Bible on the stand whose leaves number many over 70."

"Ah, was it in the Bible you found"—

His smile put mine quite to shame.

"I must acknowledge," he cried, "that I looked in the Bible, but I found nothing there beyond what we all seek when we open its sacred covers. Shall I tell my story?"

He was evidently bursting with pride. You would think that after a half century of just such successes a man would take his honors more quietly. But pshaw! Human nature is just the same in the old as in the young. He was no more tired of compliment or of awakening the astonishment of those he confided in than if he was out on his first great case. Of course in presence of such weakness I could do nothing less than give him a sympathetic ear. I may be old myself some day. Besides, his story was likely to prove more or less interesting.

"Tell your story," I repeated. "Don't you see that I am"—I was going to say "on pins and needles till I hear it," but that is a vulgar expression for a woman like myself and might prove I was becoming deteriorated by the business into which I had been pushed more or less against my will; so I altered the words happily before they were spoken into—"that I am in a state of the liveliest curiosity concerning the whole matter? Tell your story, of course."

"Well, Miss Butterworth, if I do it it is because I know you will appreciate it. You, like myself, placed weight upon the numbers she is forever running over, and you, like myself, have conceived the possibility of those numbers having reference to something in the one room she inhabits. At first glance the extreme bareness of the spot seemed to promise nothing to my curiosity. I looked at the floor and encountered no signs of any disturbance having taken place in those symmetrically laid bricks for years. Yet I counted up to 70 one way and 28 the other, and marking the brick thus selected began to pry it out. It came with difficulty and showed me nothing underneath but green mold and innumerable frightened insects. Then I counted the bricks the other way, but nothing came of it. The floor does not appear to have been disturbed for years. Turning my attention away from the floor, I began upon the quilt. This was a worse job than the other, and it took me an hour to rip apart the block I settled upon as the suspicious one, but it all came to nothing also. There was no hidden treasure in the quilt. Then I searched the walls, using the measurements 70 by 28, but no result followed these endeavors, and—what do you think I did then?"

"You will tell me," I said, "if I give you one more minute to do it in."

"Very well," said he. "I see you do not know, madam. Having searched below and around me, I next turned my attention overhead. Do you remember the strings and strings of dried vegetables that decorate the beams above?"

"I do," I said, not stinting any of the astonishment I really felt.

"Well, I began to count them next, and when I reached the seventieth onion from the open doorway I crushed it between my fingers and—this fell out, madam—worthless trinkets, as you will immediately see, but"—

"Well, well," I urged.

"They have been identified as belonging to the dollar who was one of the victims in whose fate we are interested."

"Ah, ah!" I cried out, somewhat amazed, I own. "And number 28?"

"That was a carrot, and it held a really valuable ring—a ruby surrounded by diamonds. If you remember, I once spoke to you of this ring. It was the property of young Mr. Chittenden and worn by him while he was in this village. He disappeared on his way to the railway station, having taken, as many can vouch for, the short detour by Lost Man's lane, which would lead him directly by Mother Jane's cottage."

"You thrill me," said I, keeping down with admirable self possession my own thoughts in regard to this matter. "And what of No. 10, beyond which she said she could not count?"

"In 10 was your 25 cent piece, and in various other vegetables small coins whose whole value was of a pitiful smallness. The only numbers which seemed to make any impression on her mind were those connected with these crimes. Very good evidence, Miss Butterworth, that Mother Jane holds the clew to this matter, even if she is not responsible for the actual killing and putting away of the individuals represented by this property."

"Certainly," I acquiesced, "and if you though to examine her after her return from the Knollys mansion last night you would probably have found upon her some similar evidence of her complicity in the last crime of this terrible series. It would needs have been small, as silly Rufus, as I take it, neither indulged in the brass trinkets sold by the old pedlar nor the real jewelry of a well to do man like the young westerner."

"Silly Rufus?"

"He was the last to disappear from these parts, was he not?"

"Yes, madam."

"And as such should have left some clew to his fate in the hands of this old crone if her motive in removing him was, as you seem to think, entirely that of gain."

"I did not say it was entirely so. Silly Rufus would be the last person any one, even such a non compos mentis as Mother Jane, would destroy for hope of gain."

"But what other motive could she have, and, Mr. Gryce, where could she bestow the bodies of so many unfortunate victims, even if by her great strength she could succeed in killing them?"

"There you have us," said he. "We have not been able as yet to unearth any bodies. Have you?"

"No," said I, with some little show of triumph showing through my disdain, "but I can show you where to unearth one."

He should have been startled, profoundly startled. Why wasn't he? I asked that of myself over and over in the one instant he weighed his words before answering.

"You know something then, definitely," he declared. "You have come across a grave or a mound which you have taken for a grave."

I shook my head.

"No mound," said I. Why should I not play for an instant or more with his curiosity? I had with mine.

"Ah, then, why do you talk of unearthing? No one has told you where you can lay hand on Silly Rufus' body. I take it."

"No," said I. "The house Knollys is not inclined to give up its secrets."

He started, glancing aligent remorsefully first at the tip, then at the head of the cane he was balancing in his hand.

"It's too bad," he muttered, "but you've been led astray, Miss Butterworth, excusably, I acknowledge, quite excusably, but yet in a way to give you quite wrong conclusions. The secret of the Knollys house— But wait a moment. This you were not locked up in your room last night?"

"Scarcely," I returned, wavering between the doubts he had awakened by his first sentence and the surprise which his last could not fail to give me.

"I might have known they would not be likely to catch you in a trap," he remarked. "So you were up and in the halls?"

"I was up," said I, "and in the halls. May I ask who to you were?"

He paid no heed to the last sentence. "This complicates matters," said he, "and yet perhaps it is as well. I understand you now, and in a few minutes you will understand me. You thought it was silly Rufus who was buried last night. That was rather an awful thought, Miss Butterworth. I wonder that you look as well as you do, madam. Truly you are a wonderful woman—a very wonderful woman."

"A truce to compliments," I cried. "If you know as much as your words show of what went on in that ill omened house last night, you ought to show some degree of emotion yourself, for it it was not silly Rufus who was laid away under the flower parlor who, then, was it? No one for whom tears could openly be shed or of whose death public acknowledgment could be made, or we would not be sitting here talking away at cross purposes the morning after his burial."

"Tears are not shed or public acknowledgment made for the subject of a half crazy man's love for scientific investigation. It was a dog you saw buried, madam—a favorite dog which Mr. Knollys loved, but which for all that could not escape that half monster's passion for vivisection."

"You are playing with me," I cried, "outrageously and inexcusably playing with me. A dog laid away in such secrecy and with such a degree of feeling as I was witness to? You must think me in my dotage, or else"—

"We will take the rest of the sentence for granted," he said. "You know that I can have no wish to insult your intelligence, Miss Butterworth, and if I say dog I must have ample reasons for it. Can you contradict those reasons? Do you know it was a man that was buried there last night? If you do, there is no more to be said, or, rather, there is everything to be said, for that would give to the transaction of last night a very dreadful and tragic significance which at present I am not disposed to ascribe to it."

Taken aback, almost overwhelmed by a statement for which I was in no degree prepared, and yet which I could not but think false for all his quiet self assurance, I stolidly replied:

"Since you say it was a dog, prove that. It will be time enough for me to talk when your supposition is proved untenable."

"Madam"—he was not angry; fellow feeling for the disappointment he considered me a prey to made him very gentle to me—"madam, if you know it was not a dog, say so. I do not wish to waste my time."

"I do not know it."

"Very well, then, I will tell you why I think my supposition true. Mr. Knollys, as you probably have already discovered, is a man with a secret passion for vivisection."

"Yes," said I, "I have discovered that."

"It is known to his family, and it is known to a very few others, but it is not known to the world at large, not even to his fellow villagers."

"I can believe it," said I.

"His sisters, who are gentle girls, feel dreadful about it. They have tried in every way to influence him to abandon it, but unsuccessfully so far, for he is not only entirely unamenable to persuasion, but has a nature of such brutality he could not live without some such excitement to help away his life in this dreary house. All they can do, then, is to conceal these enormities from the eyes of the people who already execrate him for his many roughnesses and the undoubted shadow under which he lives. Time was when I thought this shadow had a substance worth our investigation, but a further knowledge of his real fault and a completer knowledge of his sisters' virtues turned my inquiries in a new direction, where I have found, as I have told you, actual reason for arresting Mother Jane. Have you anything to say against it? Cannot you see that all your suspicions can be explained by the brother's cruel impulses and the sisters' horror of having those impulses known?"

I thought a moment; then I cried out boldly: "No, I cannot, Mr. Gryce. The anxiety, the fear, which I saw depicted on those sisters' faces for days might have some such explanation perhaps, but the knot of crape on the window shutter, the open Bible in the room of death (William's room), Mr. Gryce, proclaim that it was a human being for whom Lucetta's sobs went up, and so shall I continue to think till investigation has proved my mistake."

"I do not follow you," he said, moved for the first time from his composure. "What do you mean by a knot of crape, and when was it you obtained entrance into William's room?"

"I have points to relate," was my quiet retort, "as interesting as anything you have told me of your investigations at Mother Jane's cottage. Did you think I simply walked on the outside of things, Mr. Gryce?"

"I should not have done you that injustice."

"I have pierced, as I think, deeper than even yourself into William's character. I think him capable—but do satisfy my curiosity on one point first, Mr. Gryce. How came you to know as much as you do about last night's proceedings? You could not have been in the house. Did you succeed, then, in making Mother Jane reveal on her return what it was she took part in?"

The tip of his cane was up, and he frowned at it. Then the handle took its place, and he gave it a good natured smile.

"Miss Butterworth," said he, "I have not succeeded in making Mother Jane at any time go beyond her numerical monologue. But you have been more successful." And with a sudden marvelous change of expression, pose and manner he threw over his head my shawl, which had fallen to the floor in my astonishment, and, rocking himself to and fro before me, muttered grimly:

"Seventy! Twenty-eight! Ten! No more, I can count no more. Go."

"Mr. Gryce," I exclaimed, "it was then you I saw"—

"In Mother Jane's cottage with Mr. Knollys," he finished. "And it was I who helped to bury what you now declare, to my real terror and astonishment, to have been a human being. Miss Butterworth, what about the knot of crape? Tell me."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

I SHRANK A STEP UPWARD.

MEXICO'S MONEY.

What It Has Been and Manner in Which It Is Manufactured.

Before Mexico was invaded by the Spaniards, coins were unknown in the country, the natives using in the place of money the smallest cacao beans, reserving those of larger size and better quality for the manufacture of liquor, to which they were much addicted.

About fourteen years after the conquest—that is to say, about the year 1535, Castilian coin commenced to make its appearance in Mexico. As it arrived, however, only in very small quantities, it proved itself insufficient for the needs of trade, even though the latter was still of very insignificant proportions. It was then that the ruling viceroy, under authority of a royal decree, ordered the manufacture in the City of Mexico of small pieces of silver of a certain weight. These pieces were not stamped with and coinage whatsoever, and their value was determined entirely by their weight and size. From this was derived the name "peso," which has outlived the first attempt at making money in Mexico up to the present. These pieces of silver remained in circulation a number of years, and pieces of gold and of copper were also added in time. Soon, however, it was found that this sort of circulating medium made fraud and abuse extremely easy, and the Spanish government, taking cognizance of this fact, established, by royal decree, three mints, granting them a perpetual existence for America. These mints were located in San Luis, Santa Fe and the City of Mexico.

The same decree also provided that in San Domingo, on the Spanish island known today as Puerto Rico, only copper money should be made, according to the regulations governing the mint of Castile in the year 1583. The coinage of Mexico was actually begun during the reign of Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza, who established a mint in buildings belonging to the Marquis del Valle. Here it remained only a short time, being transferred first to the council buildings, and later to the viceregal palace. During all this time the coinage was of considerable amount, and the facilities of the establishment were not sufficient to meet the demands made upon it for coins, for which reason frequent demands for minting apparatus are found in the ancient records. In the year 1778, the mint was established in the Apartado building, and has continued since then in the street of that name. From the Declaration of Independence until the year 1847, the mint was rented out to private parties, who supplied with coin all the states of the republic that had no mint of their own.

Imitation Ivory.

Imitation ivory is now being extensively manufactured from the fruit of a palm-like shrub caled phytelephas macrocarpa, which is about the size of an apple and possesses a hard interior kernel. So close is the resemblance that it is sold for ivory, and can be colored and turned in a similar manner. A method of test consists in applying sulphuric acid, which does not affect in any way the genuine substance, but which, in a few minutes, causes a pink discoloration to appear on the vegetable imitation.

Curiosities of Lakes.

If lakes have no overflow to the sea the water always becomes salty, particularly if there is small rainfall and much evaporation. The Caspian sea is properly a salt lake. So is the Dead sea. There are several lakes of considerable size in Canada which have no visible inlets, being fed entirely from subterranean sources.

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GLOVES IN HISTORY

THEIR ANTIQUITY AND THE VARIOUS USES THEY WERE PUT TO.

They Preceded Shoes and Other Articles of Dress—All Christians Preached Against Their Use—Monks as Glove Makers—Tokens of Love, Honor and Battle.

As an article of costume gloves preceded shoes with primitive man, and other parts of his artificial covering as well.

Prof. Dowkins in his work, "Early Man in Britian," says that the cave men and women wore gloves, reaching even to the elbows, thus anticipating the twenty-buttoned kids that adorn the modern dame and demoiselle. Now, according to geology and the scientists, the cave people lived 100,000 years ago, so it may be seen how ancient the glove is. Neither shoes nor hats go back so far.

When we come to historic times there is no literature that does not mention gloves and the Bible contains many references to them. The early Christian fathers considered them to be a mark of effeminacy and preached against their use, but it availed nothing against fashion's decree, a thing that has often happened since when the pulpit undertook to direct what should be worn in the pews. By and by, somewhere about the tenth century, the clergy began to wear gloves also, and the episcopal glove is now a material part of the bishop's insignia. The episcopal glove, with its tassel or tuft of silk, is well seen on the effigy of one of the archbishops in Canterbury Cathedral. The monks themselves became the earliest glovemakers in Europe.

In coronation ceremonials the glove always bore a conspicuous part, the champion knight throwing down a glove as a challenge to any one who would question the right of the new sovereign to the throne. The new king or queen was also presented with a right-hand glove, with which to grasp the sceptre of the kingdom.

There is a good deal about gloves in Shakespeare. Master Slender in "The Merry Wives" swears by his gloves. "By this white glove," protests Byron in "Love's Labor Lost." "Oh, that I were a glove on that hand that I might touch that cheek," sighed Romeo as he gazed upon Juliet in the balcony.

One of the amusing scenes in "Henry V." turn upon the exchange of gloves between Williams and the king. The latter subsequently gives the glove he received to Fluellan, the Welshman, and when Williams comes up and spies his glove in Fluellan's cap he gives him the promised box on the ear. The king enters, the quarrel is explained, and Williams is presented with a glove full of crowns.

A curious Roman custom is shown by Shakespeare in "Coriolanus," where the women of Rome fling gloves upon the hero as he enters the city returning from his victory over the Volscians.

From the earliest times the glove has been esteemed a token of love, a pledge of honor and a gage of battle. The old knights threw down the gauntlet or the glove in token of defiance and as a challenge to combat, and the custom is still expressed rhetorically in the speeches at the Bar and in the forum. Benton sneeringly rebuked Webster for refusing to take up the glove that Hayne had metaphorically thrown down in the Senate chamber, a rebuke he soon regretted when Webster made his celebrated reply to Hayne.

This use of the glove as a mode of defiance probably originated in the necessity for removing the glove from the good right hand in order to obtain a better grip upon a weapon.

Gloves have always been a favorite gift at the time of betrothals and weddings, as well as at other times, and some times they are lined with gold to make them more precious. It was with these gold linings that Lord Chancellor Bacon frequently received them, much to his subsequent shame and dishonor. Bacon should have followed the example of his great predecessor, Sir Thomas More, who, when a grateful suitor presented him with a pair of gloves filled with gold coin, replied: "The gloves I accept, but the lining you will be pleased otherwise to bestow."

Too Far Off Poetry.

A Vienna paper declares that few persons in that city read poems, and fewer still buy them; that the publishers refuse to print them unless the authors pay all expenses, and that to ask for a volume of poetry in a bookstore is to be stared at as a freak.

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Newport	10 00	1 20	4 10	7 35
Providence, arr	11 50	3 18	5 55	*9 61
Boston "	1 15	4 25	7 00	11 00
New York	4 30	8 57	11 00	3
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Leave	NIGHT.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York	*12 03	5 00	10 02	1 02
Boston		10 03	1 02	3 45
Providence	6 53	11 13	2 07	4 10
Newport, arr	8 55	1 00	4 00	6 10
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

‡Washington Express due Harlem River Station, 7:16 A. M.; Philadelphia, 8 40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9 37 A. M.; Washington, 10 42 A. M.

**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

*Except Saturdays via Providence.

For Tickets and Drawing Room Chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

O. H. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Eastern District.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Sunday, Jan. 1, 1899, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, Park Square, week days, 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.05, P. M. Return 6.45, 8.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, P. M. Middletown and Portsmouth, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 4.00, 5.00, P. M. Portsmouth Grove (flag stop), 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 4.00, 5.00 P. M. Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River and Taunton, 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Middleboro, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Hyannis, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Provincetown, 3.00 P. M. Plymouth, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. New Bedford, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M., 5.00 P. M. Fitchburg and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Lowell, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Cottage City, 11.00 A. M. Providence, 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Return, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.30, 5.30, d6.30 P. M.

SUNDAYS, for Boston, d1.00, 11.00 A. M. 5.01 P. M. Return, 6.30, 8.16 A. M., d4.23, P. M. For Providence, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 5.00 P. M. Return, 7.30, 9.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M. For Portsmouth Grove, 7.00 11.00 A. M., 5.00 P. M. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 5.00, P. M. New Bedford, 7.00 A. M., 5.00 P. M.

dBoat from Fall River.
tTerminal Station.

A. O. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.
O. PETER CLARK, Gen'l. Sup't. Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't. Newport, R. I.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 11, 1898.

Leave Fall River for Newport—**6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, *8.45, 9.15, *9.45, *10.45 p. m.

Leave Bull Street, Newport, for Fall River—**7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, *8.45, 9.15, *9.45, *10.45 p. m.

*To Portsmouth car house only.
**Not run Sundays.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 60 minutes.

Last car for Fall River leaves Newport at 9.10 p. m.

Last car for Newport leaves Fall River at 9.15 p. m.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Fall River at 10.45 p. m.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Newport at 10.45 p. m.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays if necessary.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

E. F. SHAW, Jr. General Manager.
R. H. FILLMORE, Jr., Superintendent.

Woman's Dep't.

An Object Lesson for Boys.

Rev. Charles F. Dole, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., said at the recent legislative hearing on equal suffrage:

I used to think that as a matter of policy and expediency it was not desirable to hasten the giving of the franchise to women—that they should convert their own sex first. But I have come to feel that there is another element involved in the question.

What we are after in this republic is not the most economical government; an intelligent despotism or an oligarchy might do public business more economically than a republic. The object of our form of government is the training of manhood and womanhood. The disfranchisement of women is a survival of the old life of war and half-civilization. If government were to be instituted as a new thing today, women would be admitted to vote as a matter of course. We ought to take off this old barbarous restriction that limits the women. There is no reason for not taking it off, except that it has not been taken off yet.

I ask for equal suffrage not for the sake of women, though it is bad for women for the State to put a limit upon them, saying in effect, "We do not want you, or we do not trust you,"—I ask it for the sake of higher civilization. It is a bad thing for men, a bad object-lesson for every boy to find out that his mother and sisters are not thought worthy of trust in public affairs, and are not expected to vote. It is not good for the new immigrants who come here, imbued in many cases with the old barbarous traditions of foreign countries in regard to women, to find that even in free America women are considered somewhat inferior, and that many things are forbidden to the most intelligent women which are freely permitted to the most ignorant man. It would be a good object lesson for the State to say, "We treat men and women alike; we take off henceforth and forever all stigma upon womanhood, every relic of barbarism on the woman question." The granting of suffrage to women is the next upward step in civilization. It may cost something, as every upward step in civilization has done hitherto; but it is a distinct step upward.

Women in American State Universities.

President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, in an admirable article in the N. Y. Independent on "The University and the Coming Man," thus describes the triumph of co-education and its consequences:

In 1887 I spoke before the students of the University of Minnesota. Ten years later, once again I stood on the same platform. The change in these ten years seemed as the work of magic. A few hundred students, housed in coarse barracks, with few teachers and scanty appliances in 1887; in 1897 a magnificent university that would no wise stand in shame if brought in comparison with Oxford or Cambridge, or the still broader and sounder universities of Germany. Beautiful buildings, trained professors, adequate appliances—all gathered together by the common people, all the work of the State, all part of the system of public schools, with upward of two thousand students actually there in person, the controlling percentage of the men and women of college age in the whole great State. In this university today is written the history of Minnesota for the next century. It is an inspiring history, a history of freedom, of self reliance, of wisdom and self restraint. As I looked down into those bright young eyes, I felt that I was gazing forward into the future of American democracy. I had looked into the middle of the next century and I had found it good.

But more than one-third of the students were girls, and some one at my elbow said, "It looks like a girls' school." So in fact it did. Then, in thought, I looked forward to the day when these six hundred girls should, most of them, become centres of Minnesota homes, homes of culture, homes of power, in the noble influences of which the work of the university should be multiplied a hundred fold. Then I blessed the wisdom of the fathers, I rejoiced in the fact that our State universities were schools for women as they are for men. In the control of our state universities are the homes of the twentieth century, and from these homes of culture, purity and power will come the fortunate students of the fortunate colleges of the years to come.

New York Notes.

The proposed Consolidation Act, affecting the conduct of the public schools of the State, has met with so much opposition from those who supposed that it would deprive the women of the right of voting for local school officers that Mr. Charles R. Skinner, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, has published an official statement in which he declares emphatically that the measure will bring about no such result. He says:

The bill contains no provision abridging in any way the right of women to vote at school meetings, as guaranteed by the present school law. So far as my power extends, no legislation of any character will be permitted which takes away any of the rights of women under the present law.

It has been stated that I am opposed to extending the privileges now enjoyed by women. That is a mistake. I believe that women serve efficiently upon school boards. I have in mind many instances where women upon school boards represent the most progressive element.

It may be true that women generally do not avail themselves of the privileges enjoyed under the law, and fail to vote except in small numbers. This criticism may also be applied to men. I have always found, however, that where women exercise the right of suffrage at school meetings, they are generally found upon the side which represents the best interests of our schools.

Quick Decision.

Mr. Sproggins—And if I decline to let you have my daughter, what do you propose to do?

Mr. Wibbleson—I warn you that in that case we are prepared to act. Even now my beloved Aurelia has her best clothes on and awaits me near the railway station. If you decide against us we will flee together and never come back.

Mr. Sproggins (without a moment's hesitation)—Then I relent.—Chicago News.

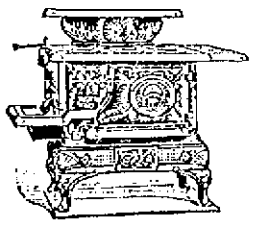
The Oldest Inhabitant Discomfited.

"The weather," said the oldest inhabitant, "is not what it used to be when I was a boy."

"For that matter," commented the smart young man, "the weather is not what it was seven months ago."

And the oldest inhabitant could not be persuaded to talk for more than an hour.—Indianapolis Journal.

You Can't Imagine



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WALSH BROS., NEWPORT, R.I.

GOOD COOKERY

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SOME HINTS ABOUT PASTRY COOKING.

(By Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln.)

If pastry is ever to be eaten, winter is the most suitable time, and perhaps a few general suggestions in regard to it will not be amiss, while the cold weather is still with us.

There has been much indiscriminate condemnation of pastry, and while there are doubtless many people to whom it would be almost rank poison, there are others who can eat it without any perceptible harm, provided it is made so that it is light, dry and well baked.

Unsuitable proportions of flour and fat, unskillful handling, slack baking, over indulgence and unwholesome combinations, are some of the causes for much of this tirade against pastry; but when good judgment, painstaking and a certain knack accompany its preparation, and an occasional indulgence at a suitable time, with suitable combinations, is followed by active exercise, there will be no occasion for such wholesale abuse of what is really a delicious article of food.

Pastry flour should be used, as this is soft and oily in texture. As it has less gluten it does not swell so much as the new process, or bread flour (which often proves troublesome by crawling back when the dough is rolled out), and it makes a more tender crust.

Butter, or lard, or cream may be used for shortening.

Butter alone makes a tougher but a better flavored and browner crust than lard alone. So if we wish to have a tender crust with a smaller amount of shortening, we use a mixture of lard and butter. The butter should be sweet and closed grained, with the buttermilk well worked out; and lard which has been tried out by melting, rather than by steam or pressure, has the best shortening qualities.

These and the water should be as cold as possible. Salt should be used, and in larger proportion with lard than with butter.

The simplest and quickest method of mixing is to cut or chop the shortening into flour, or it may be rubbed in with the finger tips. If you have cool hands and the knack of doing it quickly without melting the fat. Make a dough just stiff enough to be all taken up in a ball with your mixing knife. Use but little extra flour in rolling out; work quickly, roll lightly and let patting and light pounding take the place of much rolling.

Divide into portions large enough for one crust, and roll with a quick, light, sweeping stroke, till the size of the plate. Use granite or tin plates, not greased but dusted with flour.

For juicy fruit pies use deep dishes and no under crust. Call them puddings if you prefer.

For squash, pumpkin or custard, line deep plates with crust, prick it, and bake it slightly before filling. If your oven troubles you about baking on the bottom. Pastry is better when fresh, and for that reason make only enough for one day, or possibly two, at a time.

The proportions for pastry for one pie are, one heaped cup pastry flour, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one heaped tablespoon lard, and one heaped tablespoon butter.

MARY J. LINCOLN.

USE AND COOKERY OF VEGETABLES.

(By Mrs. Janet M. Hill.)

Hominy. Stewed Peaches, Cream. Poached Eggs with Cream Tomato Sauce and Cheese. Hashed Brown Potatoes. Rye Muffins. Cereal. Coffee.

DINNER—Cream of Rice. Soup. Roast Chicken. Cranberry Sauce. Potato Croquettes. Salsify Salad. Prunes moulded in Lemon Jelly. Whipped Cream. Coffee.

SUPPER—Creamed Corn Beef au Gratin. Buttered Toast. Canned Fruit. Wafers. Tea.

Vegetables being plentiful and comparatively inexpensive, we are inclined to be careless about the cooking and serving of them. Day after day we cook them in the same fashion, season them indifferently and throw away all that is uneaten. Unlike meats, most vegetables properly recooked are no more indigestible than they are when first cooked. Indeed many kinds that could not be eaten with impunity by children, freshly cooked and served in the ordinary manner are rendered most wholesome by passing through a puree strainer and serving reheated, as a vegetable or in the form of a cream soup.

In preparing root vegetables for cooking all traces of earth should be removed. Those belonging to the cabbage family should be soaked for half an hour or more in cold water, head downwards, in order to remove any insects that may be concealed within. Usually vegetables are cooked in boiling, salted water; salt is used for two reasons, first, for the savor, to which most people have become accustomed, and in the case of green vegetables like peas, beans, Brussels sprouts and spinach, in order to retain and intensify the green color of the plants. This latter class should be boiled in a vessel uncovered.

All vegetables that grow above the earth begin to deteriorate in value from the moment of gathering; but with care and especially at this season, they may be kept in quite good condition for several days.

Of celery use the inner, tender, well-blanched stalks, uncooked, the day it is brought from the market. If these be wilted at all they should be put into cold water to which a slice of lemon has been added, and in a short time they will be found delightfully crisp and inviting. The tougher, fibrous stalks need not be discarded; cut them into inch lengths, boil until tender, then simmer a few moments in cream sauce. Even the leaves and roots nicely trimmed and the rougher portions of the stalks may serve to flavor a soup or a dish similar to the corned beef given in the menu.

POACHED EGGS WITH CREAM TOMATO SAUCE AND CHEESE.

Toast five slices of bread cut in rounds. Melt two tablespoons (level) of butter; add two tablespoons of flour and one-fourth a teaspoon of salt, and cook until frothy; then add gradually three-fourths a cup of strained tomato-pulp, to which a few grains of soda have been added and half a cup of rich milk or cream. Dip the edges of the rounds of toast in the sauce, then pour the remainder over the toast, and place an egg, poached in salted, boiling water, upon each slice. Sprinkle each egg with a tablespoon of grated cheese (American factory), and set the dish in the oven to melt the cheese. Serve at once or the cheese will harden.

CREAM OF RICE SOUP.

Pick over and wash half a cup of rice; let stand half an hour or more in one pint of cold water, then add one pint of hot, white stock, well seasoned, and boil until tender. Pass through a sieve, add another pint of stock, with salt and pepper to taste. Beat the yolks of two eggs; add one cup of rich milk or cream, dilute with a little of the hot liquid and stir into the soup. Do not allow the soup to boil again after the egg is added. Serve with croutons, i. e., bits of bread, buttered and browned in the oven.

CREAMED CORNED BEEF AU GRATIN.

Scald one pint of milk with half an onion and a cup of celery cut into bits. Strain out the vegetables and stir into the milk two tablespoons each of butter and flour creamed together; stir until the sauce thickens, and occasionally for 15 minutes, then add one pint of cold corned beef, cut in small cubes. Turn the mixture into a gratin dish, buttered, cover with one cup of cracker crumbs, stirred into one-fourth cup of melted butter, and set into the oven long enough to brown the crumbs. Garnish the centre of the dish with a bouquet of celery leaves.

POTATO CROQUETTES.

Press through a ricer hot boiled potatoes enough to make three cups; add three tablespoons of butter, nearly one teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoon each of paprika and celery salt, half a teaspoon of onion juice and the beaten yolks of two eggs; beat the mixture thoroughly; shape, roll in sifted bread crumbs, dip in egg, drain, and again roll in crumbs. Fry 60 seconds in deep fat; drain on soft paper and serve.

PRUNES MOULDED IN LEMON JELLY.

Soak half a box of gelatine in half a cup of cold water; dissolve with a scant pint of boiling water, add one cup of sugar and one cup of lemon juice, strain and chill. Have ready half a pound of prunes that have been soaked over night, cooked until tender, and the stones removed. Put two or three prunes each into individual cups or moulds, fill the cups with the jelly, and set aside to harden. A few blanched almonds with the prunes will improve the quality of the dish for many. Serve with whipped cream or boiled custard.

JANET M. HILL.

DEVILED CRACKERS.

Split the crackers, and butter both halves generously; sprinkle over a rich layer of grated cheese, cut in the chafing dish, dust with a little cayenne, cover, placing the dish over the lamp until the cheese melts. They must be eaten while hot.

Ladies! One Moment, Please.

Of course you are well aware that the celebrated

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STARS OF GLORY THERE.

With the Flag of Alva and of Weyler Trailing In the Dust.

GRAND FINALE OF THE WAR.

Shafter Tightened His Grip and Surrounded Santiago—Heroic Endurance of the Army—Hard Work and Short Rations—Victory at Last.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Author.]

XIV.

WITH a truce on, the shooting stopped and Cervera's fleet, the great objective of the campaign, destroyed, Shafter didn't halt in his preparations to smash things in case the Spaniards failed to give in. It is true that on July 4, after the Cubans had let Pando march his troops into Santiago, the battle losses had been summed up as over 1,500 and yellow fever was raging at Siboney, while 20,000 refugees were within the army lines, reduced to squalor and pleading for food, the general sent a dispatch to Washington, setting forth the true condition of the army and asking for re-enforcements.

That very day the navy had declined to enter the harbor, and Lawton reported that Garcia's Cubans were of no value, suggesting to his chief that the invading army should be doubled in numbers to insure success. Meanwhile the troops continued to build defenses and cover, working day and night through sun and rain. On the 4th Lawton got his division in place on the El Caney road heights, where it had been ordered to go on the 1st, and Hawkins' brigade, from San Juan hill, joined it. The machine guns and field batteries were put in the front line.

All communication had with Toral ended with a reiteration on the part of Shafter of the demand for surrender. Every night Ludlow's brigade, holding the advance, pulled out of its trenches and moved to the right to intrench a new position. In this way the American line crept day by day farther around the northern and western sides of the city until on the 11th Ludlow closed the gap on the west, and with the help of a few Cubans extended the line to the margin of the bay. Then Santiago was surrounded.

On the 11th also Miles reached the field, retaining of course the chieftainship of the United States forces and leaving Shafter, as before, in command of the troops at Santiago. All talk to the contrary is idle, as the records show. That day, too, the last shot was fired, marking the end of the bombardment begun on the 10th. No serious damage was done by the bombardment. A heavy mist hung over the valley, and the smoke of the American guns made a veil so thick that the artillerists could not see their targets clearly. They fired when possible at the Spanish trenches and batteries. The Spanish answered and dropped some shots in the American lines. During this affair the opposing batteries were about 1,600 yards apart and the Spanish infantry 800 yards from the Spanish guns. Shafter was in the trenches of the Sixteenth infantry, locating with his own eyes the targets for Captain Capron's pieces. His leg was swollen double its normal size, and he leaned for support on the shoulders of Captain Crowell in order to get a view over the parapet.

Of course the Spaniards had utilized the truce to strengthen their position. All their works north and northwest of the town were built between the 3d and 11th. Shafter says that he was convinced from the start that Toral would surrender.

When Miles arrived, Shafter announced to Toral the presence of "the commander of the United States army," asking him to meet him. Toral consented, and negotiations were then commenced which ended in the surrender of Santiago, together with a large military district outside. Shafter's deference to Miles needed no special emphasis. He had already declared in a dispatch of the 7th that he was pleased over the proposed visit of Miles and the opportunity it would afford the general in chief to see for himself the difficulties encountered in approaching Santiago.

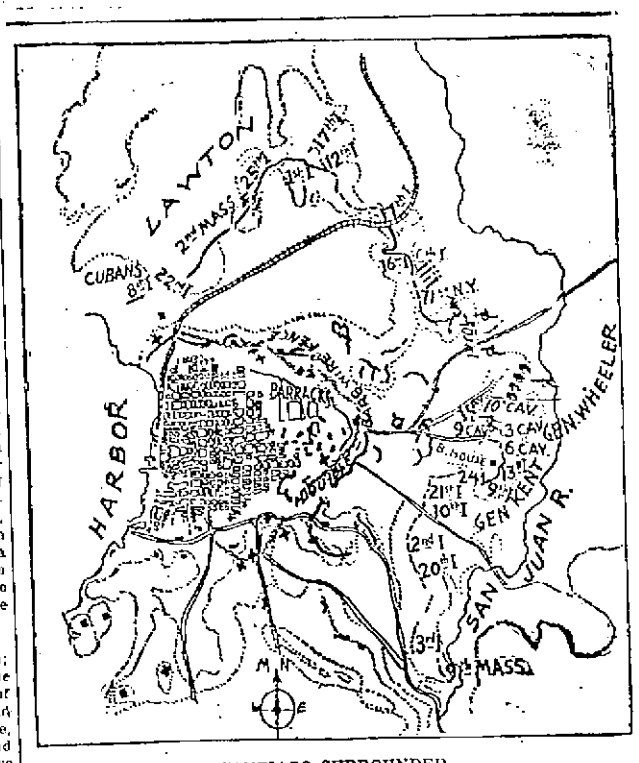
Toral's offer to surrender his entire corps, including outlying troops, astounded General Shafter. He was only aiming at Santiago, and that alone filled his mind. The subject of a general surrender once broached, however, he clung to it, demanding all or none and getting all. Yet it is not a fact that the Americans held the game entirely in their own hands, had the enemy shown an atom of aggressiveness. The soldiers were under a terrible strain. The least increase of tension would break them down, for they did collapse the instant the strain was taken off by Toral's surrender. Shafter's position on the heights was a most critical one. Just back of his lines were deep river beds, which, when fed by the copious rains, would produce floods that barred the roads to wagon transportation. The soldiers never had full rations, the refugees fared still worse, and the horses of the outfit lived—some died—on one-third to one-half rations of oats, with no hay. In all there were 46,000 human mouths to feed, besides 2,000 animals.

After two weeks of deliberation and parley Toral surrendered, and on July 17 the starry banner was hoisted over the governor's palace with ceremonies worthy an occasion so solemn and portentous. Participants accustomed to pageantries declared that the event and its setting were the most impressive in their recollection, the time honored flag, which brought this new world into being, giving way to that of the youngest member of the family of nations. There was but a single discordant note, and that one so typical of all the discord bruiting in the wake of America's grand uprising that I may be pardoned for introducing the true story near the close of this narrative.

The official programme was that on the first stroke of the cathedral bell, at noon, the Spanish flag floating over the governor's palace should fall, and Lieutenant Miley, one of Shafter's bravest and most serviceable aids, who had faced Mausers a hundred times during the struggle, should run up the stars and stripes. A moment or two before 12 loud words were heard on the roof of the palace, where Miley and his assistants were stationed, and a man in shirt sleeves, afterward found to be a zealous newspaper correspondent, was seen by those within range struggling to reach the halyards and roll Miley of his part in the historic proceedings. A voice, said by some to have been Shafter's, called out from the plaza, where the American and Spanish dignitaries were assembled, "Throw him from the roof." After a brief commotion the first bell stroke of the hour brought a solemn silence over the scene, the Spanish flag was lowered, and the United States emblem arose to the top of the staff.

The flag ceremony closed, all eyes turned to Shafter, the central figure of the group on the plaza. One witness told me that the first glance showed him the commander of the victorious army exchanging fist blows with the coatless correspondent, a terribly humiliating spectacle after what had just taken place. Still another said that Shafter simply waved the insolent fellow, who was venting, in abusive language, his drunken frenzy, to one side, a Brutuslike gesture, as much as to say, "Away, slight man!" the real effect being that of a lion brushing off a gnat. The correspondent struck back and was promptly hustled from the spot. This last is the unprompted version of General Ludlow, who, like every one of the hundred and fifty odd regular officers whom I talked with at Camp Wikoff, appreciates his commander, yet does not pose as his apologist nor as a thick and thin admirer of his methods.

GEORGE L. KILMER.



SANTIAGO SURROUNDED.

[NOTE TO MAP.—Scale about 2,200 yards to the inch. The small squares and crosses near the city indicate Spanish forts and blockhouses, and the numbered regiments the American troops in position July 11 to 17. All the troops were regulars, except the Second and Ninth Massachusetts, Seventy-first New York and First volunteer cavalry. The guns near the Ninth cavalry trenches were Gatlings; those north of the Tenth cavalry were a Colt and a dynamite gun, and between the Seventy-first and Sixth regiments four field pieces.]

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Quick Decision.

Mr. Sproggins—And if I decline to let you have my daughter, what do you propose to do?

Mr. Wibbleson—I warn you that in that case we are prepared to act. Even now my beloved Aurelia has her best clothes on and awaits me near the railway station. If you decide against us we will flee together and never come back.

Mr. Sproggins (without a moment's hesitation)—Then I relent.—Chicago News.

The Oldest Inhabitant Discomfited.

"The weather," said the oldest inhabitant, "is not what it used to be when I was a boy."

"For that matter," commented the smart young man, "the weather is not what it was seven months ago."

And the oldest inhabitant could not be persuaded to talk for more than an hour.—Indianapolis Journal.

There is a female conjuror in India who claims she has the power to change her sex at will. There are manline ladies all over this country who would be pleased to secure the recipe.—Stillwater Gazette.

They asked Pat if he was the "best man" at the wedding. "No," he said, "I don't know as I was the best; but, be jabers, I was as good as any of 'em!"

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

Bourke Cockran predicts that "the century is closing on the last great war the world will see for ages."

A report sent over the wires early in the week to the effect that Dewey had engaged a German warship in Manila Bay proved to be only a stock jobbing trick. The country as a whole is tired of such lying tactics.

Sagasta and his entire cabinet have resigned owing to hostility in the Spanish Cortes. The Washington authorities do not appear worried over the situation although it is likely to affect the ratification of the peace treaty.

Dr. Garvin fought hard for his senatorial district bill. By this bill the City of Providence would have fourteen senators, and the twenty five towns in the southern part of the State would have only ten Senators. This is the Doctor's idea of equality.

The omnibus appropriation bill in Congress carries with it appropriations to satisfy the French Spoliation claims amounting to about a million and a half of dollars. The bill was expected to pass the senate yesterday and will probably be signed by the president.

Congress has been hustling the important appropriation bills through rapidly at the end of the session, and the army bill was also passed as amended by the Senate. Chairman Hull says that the bill passed is no good but it was the best that Congress would do for him in the limited time at its disposal.

The Assembly on Thursday passed through both bodies a bill to allow the town of Portsmouth to elect its town council, school committee and town clerk by secret ballot, and allowing the town council to elect all the rest of the town officers. This measure was advocated by the town council and many of the citizens of the town, and opposed by Rev. Dr. Patterson and Dr. Benj. Greene.

The Prohibitionists held their state convention on Wednesday and nominated a full State ticket and there is not a Providence man on it from top to bottom. This is something unique in the later history of the State. No party has ever before assumed to make up a State ticket, the majority of which did not hail from the City of Providence. We very much fear that our sister capital (for the present at least) will turn the cold shoulder on this ticket.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. are trying to get the law in Connecticut repealed whereby all railroad corporations are forbidden to run trains on Sunday between the hours of 10:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. We hope that the company will not succeed. It is well for those powerful corporations to be compelled to show some little respect for the Sabbath. They have no respect for anything else, but if the law can bring them to at least an outward observance of a portion of the New England Sunday it is well.

For the month of February the returns of the treasury accounts show a deficit for the month of $5,839,596. The total expenditures for the war department during the month were $16,192,093. The total deficit in ordinary receipts for the eight months ending with February has been $93,963,538, which would be at the rate of about $142,000,000 per year, but it is probable that the deficit during the whole of the remaining four months of the year will be less than $3,000,000 per month, and will fall within Secretary Gage's estimate, in his annual report, of $112,000,000 for the fiscal year.

The apparent hostility of Germany toward the United States has taken a decided change this week and the Kaiser's people have evidenced a wholesome regard for the wishes of the United States. Not only has the German flagship at Manila been withdrawn and protection of German interests entrusted to the United States, but there has also been a change made in the laws restricting the importation of certain American fruits. This change of base was undoubtedly pleasing to the administration at Washington, although it has never been officially admitted that there was any estrangement between the two countries.

We stated last week that we did not think the people of this state were tumbling over one another in their urgent haste to have a constitutional convention. The people of Providence with a few outsiders organized a constitutional convention league. They put a former Republican Congressman at the head of it. They had petition headings printed and sent them out by the hundreds to every part of the state expecting to flood the General Assembly with the multitude of signers demanding a constitutional convention. The result was a dismal failure. Only thirty two of the papers ever found their way back, signed by 331 people out of a population of nearly 400,000. Of these over sixty were women. Many of the others were not voters and many names on the different petitions were duplicates, leaving less than 700 actual qualified electors as signers, representing the towns of Providence, Pawtucket, Cumberland, Burrillville and Lincoln, with a few from two or three other towns, leaving 26 cities and towns that did not send in a single petition, among which was Newport. The people generally are satisfied with the constitution as it is. It is only a few uneasy spirits that want to be tampering constantly with the fundamental law of the state.

Promotion from the Ranks.

The war department will soon be in need of more officers for its new army and consequently the president has made several amendments in the regulations governing the examination of enlisted men for appointment as second lieutenants in the army. Accordingly the usual preliminary examination of such applicants will be held March 20 of this year instead of Sept. 1, as under the former regulation. The advancement of the date of examination is supposed to be due to the pressing necessity for additional officers in consequence of war. Soldiers desiring to take competitive examination must have completed two years of service prior to March 20 next, and their age on that date must not exceed 30 years. The requirements for the holding of such examination at Leavenworth, Kan., has been changed to authorize such examinations to be held in the various military departments of such places as may be selected by the commanding officers. These are the principal changes in the regulations.

Employment at Santiago.

The regulations regarding the restriction of public improvements in Santiago are not at all satisfactory to the residents of that province. Indeed more or less serious trouble is feared as the result of an order suspending a large part of the work already begun. A despatch from that city says:

Within the next few days a large number of laborers will probably be thrown out of work in consequence of messages received from the military administration at Havana regarding funds and of the apparent reduction in the financial allotment for this province. The state of affairs reflected by these conditions is regarded as serious. Gen. Leonard Wood, the military governor, and the chiefs of the departments decline to discuss the matter, but the best informed Cubans express their regret openly, and there are many occurrences going to show the growth of a feeling of antagonism on the part of the Cubans toward the Americans, which the former say is entirely due to the attitude of Havana. A prominent Santiago merchant said today: "Three months more of the same policy would plunge the island into complete chaos." Extravagant though this statement undoubtedly is, it reflects a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction at General Wood's inability to carry out the policy of public improvements which he so successfully inaugurated.

The General Assembly has this week passed the Revised Constitution that the people rejected last fall. This measure will have to be passed upon by the next General Assembly at its May session in Newport and will then again go to the people for its acceptance or rejection. The measure as it passed the Assembly this week contains but one change from the bill submitted to the people last November and that is the clause changing the date of calling a Constitutional Convention from 1910 to 1936—a change that does not improve the bill. Many attempts were made to amend this proposed Constitution so as to make it more acceptable to the people, but the committee having the measure in charge would not submit to any change whatever and as they had the power on their side they put it through precisely as they reported it. Perhaps when the people get hold of it, their love for the measure may not be as intense as was that of the committee. It is the intention of those who are determined to pass this Constitution anyway to have it submitted to the people at a special election to be held in June.

Hon. Edward C. Dubois of East Providence was on Tuesday elected associate justice of the supreme court of the state to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Bosworth. The General Assembly met in grand committee and, after the nominations were made, proceeded to ballot, Judge Dubois receiving all but six of the 92 ballots cast. Ex-Mayor McGuinness of Providence received five votes and Judge Nathan H. Lewis of East Kingston, one. Judge W. W. Blodgett placed the name of the successful candidate in nomination and it was seconded by Stephen S. Rich of East Providence. Judge Dubois is well and favorably known here, his duties while he served the state as attorney general having called him frequently to this city.

Mrs. Wm. H. Walcott is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kelley in Hudson, Mass.

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

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ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 4.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 7 to 11 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about March 12, cross west of Rockies country by close of 13, great central valleys 14 to 16, eastern states 17.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about March 12, great central valleys 14, eastern states 16. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about March 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 19.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., March 20, will average below normal east of the Rockies and above west. Precipitation for the same period will be above east of the Rockies and about normal west.

Published indications were that first half of March would average cold. We are passing out of one extreme and the other, a high temperature wave, will reach us not far from the date of this bulletin. This high wave will reach the top about 9th and then go down again.

Remember that all these weather changes move from west to east crossing the continent in about four or five days and the dates I give, when not otherwise stated, are for the crossing of the Mississippi river.

We may expect considerable rains or snows, according to latitude within the next two weeks.

Bulletins of Jan. 23 and Feb. 4 said that the third high temperature wave would cross the Mississippi about February 22 or 23.

Bulletin of Feb. 11 gave warning to live stock men of severe weather about Feb. 24-25.

The expert accountant who has been comparing the books of the tax collector and treasurer of East Providence has rendered his report. He finds that the total deficit of the collector is $12,419.12, to which there should be added interest, which would make the total deficit $16,013 69. There are, however, unpaid taxes amounting to $3,029.57, which should be deducted from the total.

General H. V. Boynton says that the newspaper attacks upon Secretary Alger are the result of a conspiracy of certain editors at the beginning of the war to discredit the administration and prevent the reelection of President McKinley. It would not be at all surprising if this statement should prove to be absolutely correct.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c. 61

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH 1899. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
4 Sa.	6 30	5 51	4 35	12 47	12 41
5 Sun	6 28	5 55	1 39	1 11	1 66
6 Mon	6 27	5 51	2 36	2 50	3 14
7 Tues	6 25	5 58	3 26	3 26	4 06
8 Wed	6 24	5 53	4 0	4 27	5 09
9 Thurs	6 22	6 0	4 48	5 26	5 43
10 Fri	6 21	6 1	5 18	6 14	6 36

Last Quarter 4th day, 7h. 7m, evening.
New Moon, 11th day, 2h 53m evening.
First Quarter, 18th day, 10h, 24 m., evening.
Full Moon, 27th day, 1h 18m, morning.

A O'D. Taylor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

124 Bellevue avenue, Newport, R. I., with branch office on Narragansett avenue, Jamestown, Conanicut Island,

Continues his attention to buying and selling houses and lands in Newport, Jamestown, Middletown and Portsmouth. Has a large range of furnished and unfurnished houses, cottages and tenements for the public to select from. Sale of farms specially attended to. Can assist with mortgage money those who may desire it (on real estate only.)

Office hours: 9 morning till 6 o'clock evening

MARRIAGES

In Tiverton, R. I., 26th ult., at the Congregational parsonage, by Rev. C. O. Parker, Stephen B. Wilber, Jr., to Sarah L. Field, both of Little Compton.

DEATHS

In this city, 28th ult., Captain Nathan King, aged 60 years.

In this city, suddenly, 27th ult. William F. Costello, in his 34th year.

At Elizabeth, N. J., Monday, 27th ult., Emily L. Simpson, sister of the late Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. Navy.

In Lewiston, Me., Feb. 21, Mary, wife of Patrick McGillicuddy, aged 70 years.

At her residence, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 83th year of her age, Mrs. Lydia B. Van Zandt, widow of the late Edward Van Zandt, Esq., of New York city, and daughter of ex Governor Collins of Rhode Island.

In Providence, 25th ult., Anna Latham, wife of William H. Sherman; 25th, John N. Houghton, 63; 27th ult., William Bowen Capron, 76.

In Bristol, 27th ult., George J. Smith, in his 71st year.

In Quidnesset, North Kingstown, 27th ult., Sally H. Allen, in her 51st year.

In Danielson, Conn., 27th ult., Henry S. Card, formerly of Providence, aged 83 years.

In Anthony, 27th ult., Caleb Whitford of West Greenwich, in his 89th year.

In Glendale, 28th ult., Margaret Barnes, in her 81st year.

$6,000

Buys a two-tenement house in the Second Ward. Rental value $504.

$1,350

Buys a cottage in the Fifth Ward, rented for $120.

$550

Buys a cottage lot on the new street off of Channing street.

SIMEON HAZARD,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

94 BROADWAY.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21, 1899.

PUBLIC HEARING.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in the bill entitled, "An Act to repeal Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter 314 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, 1896," relating to the Tuberculin test of cattle, at the State House, in Providence, on MONDAY, March 6th, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WILLIAM W. BLODGETT, Chairman.
ARTHUR A. RHODES, Clerk,
56 Weybosset street.
2-25-2w

German Ship Subsidies.

The report of the British mercantile attaché at Berlin contains the following relative to ship subsidies in Germany:

It is only since 1831 that, moved by national considerations the German government decided to foster the growth of shipbuilding; but the intention to do so did not take practical shape until the first subsidy bill in 1885. By this action they afforded material support to the colonial and commercial aspirations of the empire. Though the principle then laid down has since been extended, it is almost entirely due to the energy of private individuals that such a high level of efficiency in this direction has been attained that, at the present time, the German shipbuilding yards have been offered more orders than they can possibly carry out.

There are now being constructed for the Hamburg-American Steamship company fourteen new large ships of 144,480 tons, and a further nine of a tonnage of 78,830 tons are building for the North German Lloyd. Together, therefore, the immense total of 223,360 tons of shipbuilding are now being built for these two companies, of which all but four ships of 34,360 tons are laid down in German yards. And it is not only magnificent merchant shipping that has been and is being constructed, but also large numbers of men-of-war, both for the German navy and for foreign nations; in 1897, as many as eight were launched.

The German government has not, however, largely subsidized or assisted the construction of ships, as has been the case in other countries. They have merely followed out their usual policy of affording a very moderate amount of protection to the young or struggling home industry in order to enable it to have a fair chance of successful competing with already existing foreign competitors. The most important form of subsidy is by postal contracts for mail service, by quick steamers, though it is frankly acknowledged that other important objects are kept in view throughout, such as indirect advantages that would accrue to German trade, the gain to the empire by the increase of the material for forming an efficient naval reserve, the utilization of the fast steamers as cruisers in time of war, and last, but not least, the coveted means of favoring home industries.

Conformably with admiralty requirements the use of German materials and products as far as possible (including coal) and the construction of the new vessels in the shipbuilding yards of the empire are among the chief conditions of the contract. These subsidies, which are only enjoyed by two steamship lines, the North German Lloyd and the East African line, amount at the present time to £324,500 sterling a year for direct postal subsidies and to £19,250 sterling for separate payments for carriage of mail bags chiefly to North America by lines other than the two above mentioned. The total expenditure is therefore £313,750 sterling a year in Germany, whereas the similar postal subsidies paid to British companies amount to £653,276 sterling this year.

The Glorious Mountains of Western North Carolina, Asheville, Hot Springs and Tryon.

There is no section in America blessed so lavishly by nature, splendor of its scenery, and health-giving qualities of its climate. The country abounds in the most interesting drives, their beauty and richness, as the eyes feast on nature's grand, ever-changing panorama, are rarely surpassed. Asheville, with its varied attractions, and the beautiful plateau which bears its name, has brought to it as residents many men of wealth and culture who have created beautiful homes and are living delightfully surrounded by many of the customs and pleasures of the old English manor houses.

One of the most notable achievements of Asheville attractions is the opening of "The Manor" resort inn and cottages, erected by the Albemarle Park Company. The Park contains thirty four acres and extends from the Asheville suburbs to points in the mountain beyond Sunset Drive.

The Manor and the less pretentious cottage types of modern residence are picturesquely placed in the natural beauty of the Park at points of commanding eminence crowning the knolls that overlook the lodge.

Architecturally viewed, the aspect of the buildings is pleasantly suggestive of home, rest and refreshment. Their external construction is designedly English; rough greystone, in jutting rustic finish, Queen Anne style.

B. L. Gilbert, of New York, the architect of the great railroad stations in New York and Chicago, and of the exposition buildings at Atlanta, is the designer of the buildings.

With the coming season extensive arboreal planting will be done throughout the acreage of the Park under the plans of Samuel Parsons, the landscape architect of Central Park, New York.

The drainage system of the Park lands, adopted a year ago and from which the most satisfactory results have been obtained, were prepared for the company by the late George E. Waring, the eminent authority on sanitation.

The Kenilworth Inn and Battery Park, two of the most magnificent hotels in Western North Carolina are open the year round.

Hot Springs, N. C., nestles among the loftiest peaks of the Southern Appalachian chain of mountains, where the blue hills blend with the azure heaven, where the white clouds are born in the "Land of the Sky;" and here where one of the brightest of mountain streams comes dashing and sparkling down and unites itself with the pure waters of the mighty French Broad River, the Goddess of Health took up her abode, gave the finishing stroke to that which needed but the touch of her magic wand to render it superbly complete, and brought from the depths of the earth and poured forth upon its surface its treasures of thermal waters, and gave to suffering humanity a blessing, and to the place its name. The Mountain Park Hotel and new bathhouses were then built, and the resources of the property developed. The property comprises nearly 4,000 acres, and few places of this country offer such attractions as a health and pleasure resort.

Tyron, North Carolina, in the heart of the Blueridge Mountains, near the famous thermal belt, where white frost is unknown, protected from the dangerous coast and assisted by altitude one thousand five hundred feet above the sea, make it the ideal spot for those in search of rest and health, pleasure or recreation; no finer climate can be found. The Southern Railway, with its perfect service, reaches all the attractive resorts. For further information call or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The Democratic Position in Regard to the Army Bill—Secretary Long is Friendly to Schley—Representative Johnson is not Supported by his Constituents—Notes

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1899.

The new Army bill is satisfactory to President McKinley, which is alone sufficient proof that the democratic claim of having compelled its acceptance by the republicans is a bit of moonshine. The simple truth is that the democrats were clearly outgeneraled by the republicans. In their anxiety to escape censure from the people for trying to tie the hands of the administration, by opposing the Hull army bill, the democrats offered to vote for a bill that gives practically everything the Hull bill would have given, except that it only provides for the additional men for two years from next July, instead of leaving it discretionary with the President how long the additional men should be kept in the army. President McKinley and the republican Senators took advantage of the opportunity thus presented to prevent an extra session of Congress. Their object in doing this is obvious. First, they avoid an extra session, which no one wanted; second, the increased army is secured at once, when it is needed, and last, but by no means least, the next Congress can be depended upon to pass any permanent army legislation that may be recommended by President McKinley. It will be seen therefore, that the claim of victory by the democrats is just about as substantial as that set up by the Spaniards after Dewey had destroyed their fleet at Manila and later when they announced that Cervera had won a great victory. President McKinley has won a double triumph; secured the soldiers he needs, and avoided an extra session of Congress.

So far is Secretary Long from entertaining a feeling of ill will towards Admiral Schley that he has caused it to be announced that in the event of the failure of the Senate to act upon Schley's nomination to be Rear Admiral, which he does not expect, the Navy Department will not allow Schley to be forced out of the service, although failure of the Senate to act on the nomination would leave Schley without official status, as another man has been nominated and confirmed to succeed him as Commodore, which leaves no vacancy in that grade.

Representative Johnson, of Indiana, made another speech attacking the President—probably his last, as he retires from public life at the end of the present week—which was effectually replied to by Representative Landis, of the same state, who declared that Mr. Johnson had been repudiated by his constituents whose sentiments he did not represent in any sense, and supported the declaration by reading extracts from republican papers in his district. "Those editors," said Mr. Landis, "are the men who thirty-five years ago, upheld the hands of Oliver P. Morton, against the assaults of the copperheads. If the gentleman returns to his district, he will be crucified by public opinion and spat upon with indignation."

Senator Warren made a successful fight for an amendment to the River and Harbor bill that means much to those who live in the arid sections of the country. It provides for the establishment of a group of reservoirs in Wyoming and for surveys to demonstrate the practicability of creating other reservoirs in arid and semi-arid states, especially along the headwaters of the Missouri river.

How strong the Nicaragua Canal is in the Senate, was shown by the fact that only three votes were cast against the River and Harbor bill, containing an amendment providing for the construction of the Canal. The only thing that can prevent the amended bill going through the House is lack of time, and that can probably be arranged.

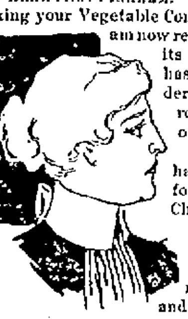
When Senator Sewell expressed the fear that we could not satisfy the Cubans, no matter how much was done for them, and that we should sooner or later have them fighting us, he said what many have been thinking without saying, although hoping that the Cubans would in the end justify the high opinion which Senator Foraker and others hold of them. It is difficult; however, to make peaceable citizens of men who have been professional revolutionists all their lives, as most of the Cuban leaders have been.

In view of the situation at Manila, where Aguinaldo's horde are firing on the Red Cross, using the white flag to lure our soldiers in range of their rifles, acting as midnight incendiaries, and otherwise showing themselves to be outside the pale of civilization; the speeches in praise of the Filipinos that have been made in Congress, are closely allied to treason, and as such their makers deserve the condemnation of the Country. Representative Cannon was precisely right when he said, in the House: "If the speeches made here yesterday by Mr. Simpson (Jerry) and others had been made in Manila, they would have been arrested, tried by drumhead court-martial and shot. The United States has and will continue to exercise sovereignty in the Philippines. If they are obstructed, the power of the whole people, as represented by the Army and Navy, will see to it that our authority is maintained, and the rocks and mountains will fall upon any individuals or any party which seeks to obstruct us."

Never decide upon all you may see, for he who decides upon all that he sees often decides on more than he sees.

TUMOR EXPELLED.

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



MRS. ELIZABETH WHEELOCK, Magnolia, Iowa, in the following letter describes her recovery from a very critical condition:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been taking your Vegetable Compound, and am now ready to sound its praises. It has done wonders for me in relieving me of a tumor.

"My health has been poor for three years. Change of life was working upon me. I was very much bloated and was a burden to myself. Was troubled with smothering spells, also palpitation of the heart and that bearing-down feeling, and could not be on my feet much.

"I was growing worse all the time, until I took your medicine.

"After taking three boxes of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Lozenges, the tumor passed from me.

"My health has been better ever since, can now walk quite a distance and am troubled no more with palpitation of the heart or bloating. I recommend your medicine to all sufferers from female troubles."

It is hardly reasonable to suppose that any one can doubt the efficiency of Mrs. Pinkham's methods and medicine in the face of the tremendous volume of testimony.

For blackheads and pimples, H. A. McBrue, of Fayetteville, N.C., says: By using

Comfort Powder

he got rid of them entirely. All manner of skin troubles are healed at once in the same way. It is the Queen of Nursery and Toilet Powders.

SHE IS OUR FRIEND.

Germany Orders Her Warships From the Philippines.

Subjects Resident There to Be Protected by United States—News Which Will Effectually Set Disquieting Rumors at Rest.

Washington, March 1.—At the instance of the German government the president has consented to take under the protection of the United States army and navy commanders at Manila and other Philippine points the lives and property of German subjects resident there. The explanation of this movement is the wish of the German government to release such German war vessels as are now stationed in the Philippines for service on the Chinese coast, where they are believed to be needed.

The action taken is regarded here as a stroke in diplomacy by which will be removed all possibility of a clash between German and American interests in and about Manila, and notice to all the world, and especially to any Americans who entertained any suspicions of sinister designs by Germany, of the wish and purpose of the German empire to cultivate the friendship of the United States. By it Germany at once places the protection of all her large interests in the islands almost completely in our hands.

The announcement of this act by the German government came at the close of a day that had been full of sensational rumors of a clash between the Americans and Germans in Manila, the rumors finally going so far as to assert that Admiral Dewey had fired on and sunk a German vessel at Manila. These rumors spread, despite the fact that the cable connecting Manila with the outer world is in the control of the United States government, so that it might be reasonably expected that the government would receive the first news of any disaster or collision at Manila, and that at the White House, war department and navy department positive denials were made of the receipt of any news tending even in the slightest degree to confirm the rumors. Even some of the more cautious naval officers were infected with fear for the moment.

These lingering fears in naval circles were set at rest finally at the close of the day by the receipt of some dispatches from Manila, but without mention of any untoward incident. Based on this fact Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Captain Crowninshield and General Corbin all took the responsibility of denying the rumors in the strongest terms.

Finally, after the official close of the departments, announcement was made for the reason of the great confidence the officials had of the falsity of the rumors, the statement being authorized that by one bold stroke Germany had removed all possibility of any clash between hotheads at Manila. It was announced that the German government had ordered its ships away from Manila, probably to the new naval station at Kiao-Chau, on the Chinese coast. The announcement was coupled with the statement that the German vessels were needed there. This may be the case, for the story has come to Washington that the Chinese have been abusing some German citizens almost in the shadow of the Chinese capital at Tien-Tsin. The Germans have come to believe that the only way to meet such cases is by punitive measures.

The German government followed its announcement to the state department of a purpose to order its vessels away from the Philippines with a formal application to the United States government to undertake the protection of all the Germans in the Philippines, not only in person, but also in property.

The president very promptly accepted the trust, and there will be no German ships at either Manila or Iloilo to disturb the relations between the two countries, by forming the basis of sensational and false rumors. It is not known here at this moment just what German ships are actually in Philippine waters.

If Berlin accounts are accurate the Kaiserin Augusta is the only representative of the German navy at Manila.

It is possible that by assuming this responsibility the United States government has accepted liability for any damages that may be sustained by the German residents and interests at Manila, but it is probable that the application must have been granted and responsibility assumed anyhow, as it is believed that Admiral Dewey and General Otis has assured the German commander of the Augusta of their ability to protect every interest in Manila, as a reason why German forces and marines should not be landed. It is the official opinion that whatever the responsibility for damages it will not be too large for the benefit which will accrue. There is no doubt that the insurgents cherished the idea that the Germans were favorable to their cause, and this led to the hope that they might actively intervene.

Then, too, this frank action on the part of the German government is calculated to relieve the tension that was beginning to manifest itself in unguarded utterances in the press of both countries. All of this, it is believed, may be expected to disappear now.

It appears that the move originated in Berlin without suggestion from the German authorities here. In some diplomatic quarters it was thought that Great Britain might not entirely appreciate this move, by which German warships are sent to China, which is the great field of action between the powers of Europe having possessions in the far East.

Knife Used In a Quarrel.

Marlboro, Mass., Feb. 28.—The committee on labor of the state legislature visited this city last night for the purpose of investigating the strike situation in the shoe factories, but, owing to the fact that the manufacturers were represented by counsel, while the labor leaders had none, the taking of the testimony on the subject was put over until tonight at the request of the labor men.

Bribery Talk.

Concord, N. H., March 2.—Mr. Little of Manchester, a member of the house of representatives, created a sensation yesterday by announcing that he had been offered $100 to vote for the bill giving a salary to the aldermen of the city of Manchester. After a heated debate the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Adventurous Life Ended.

Springfield, Mass., March 3.—Francis McGrath, aged 22, drank an ounce of prussic acid in the Hotel Gilmore, and later was found dead. McGrath had led a life of adventure. Last spring, imagining the police wanted him, he entered the navy, serving on the Gloucester up to two weeks ago. He was married Dec. 15 last, while home on a furlough.

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING REDUCTION SALE!

Our annual inventory having been concluded, we have made reductions, and invite our patrons and the public to call at the various departments, where they will find exceptional opportunities.

Our entire stock of broken lines in all departments reduced in proportions, irrespective of regular selling prices.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
208 Thames Street.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR EVERY BODY TO PROCURE ONE OF THOSE [illegible]

Trimmed Hats & Bonnets

at the cost price, at

SCHREIER'S

QUEEN ANNE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

143 Thames Street.

The Leading House,

Bargains in all Departments.

UNTRIMMED FELT HATS

AT HALF COST.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 25.

Admiral Dewey's dispatch to send the Oregon at once, for "political reasons," is taken to mean that Admiral von Diedrichs threatens to land men at Manila, under pretense of protecting German interests——Johnson of Indiana, in the course of a speech on the army appropriation bill, makes a fierce attack on the president and Secretaries Alger and Long——Hamburg-American line steamer Bulgaria reaches Ponta Delada, crippled from her experience in storms——Bill to increase the salaries of Maine supreme court judges killed in the legislature——Lord Charles Beresford talks on China in New York; hopes Germany, Japan, England and America will unite to protect integrity of the orient——Mataafa averse, it is said, to seeing Samoan islands under German control——Commercial bodies of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Berkley, Va., desire the work be extended to private shipyards——Herbert A. Read arrested in Lynn, Mass., on a charge of incendiarism in Cambridge, Nov. 17 last——Prohibitionists expect good demand for Irish and cotton products——Senate attaches Nicaraguan canal bill to river and harbor bill, as an amendment, and without a division, after which the bill passes by a vote of 50 to 3——Stillman S. Blanchard's name to be sent to the senate by the president for appraiser of merchandise at Boston——Muster out blanks of the Fifth Massachusetts regiment have been received——Rudyard Kipling reported a little weaker.

SUNDAY, FEB. 26.

Transport Grant, with General Lawton on board, reaches Colombo, Ceylon, and both Otis and Corbin urge him to hurry——Still trying to explain Dewey's Oregon request at Washington; Cebu submits to the Petrel and Otis will send force there——Olivia Drury claims as husband Seth K. McAlpine, who was married at Lowell recently to Miss Mattie C. Crandall——Mr. Kipling's condition very serious——Shaw and Hunnewell win the racquet championship in doubles at Philadelphia, easily defeating the New Yorkers——Alarm felt for the safety of the German steamship Moravia, a full month out from Falmouth, Eng——Believed at Fall River that manufacturers will try to make restoration of old wage schedule conditional upon adoption of sliding scale——Silk thread trust organized in Connecticut——Albert A. Becker, a Chicago sausage maker, charged with the murder of his wife, and police believe case is a parallel to the Luetgert mystery——Death of Privates Pendegast and Denning of the Fifth Massachusetts regiment; others dangerously ill——Invalid nephew rescues Mrs. Ellen Grimes of Hyde Park, Mass., from being burned to death——Democrats in congress envy Congressman Moody because of hit he made in advocating the promotion of Dewey——Boston asks for $1,000,000 for site and building for use of the United States appraisers.

MONDAY, FEB. 27.

European forces, it is reported, are being landed in Manila as a precautionary measure to protect lives and property of subjects; such reports discredited in Washington——Selectman Smith, Chief of Police Mitchell and Patrolman Mitchell of Hull, Mass., arrested; indictments alleging they received bribes for protection of illegal liquor sellers and gamblers——American and British naval commanders work together at Bluefields, Nicaragua, for humanity and to spare bloodshed——Kipling very low, and the gravest apprehension felt for the outcome——Congressional Temperance society of Washington holds a service in memory of Mr. Dingley——Emperor Nicholas reported in failing health, with mental ailments——German prince seen in the United States a dangerous industrial competitor for all Europe——Generals Brooke and Lee speak at banquet in Havana; their remarks encourage the Cubans to hope for absolute independence——Sultan of Sulu, with his harem and slaves, come under American protection by the treaty of Paris——Moses Thatcher, a Mormon and polygamist, declines United States senatorship, fearing to "add fuel to the rising flame of public sentiment"——The Marlboro, Mass., strikers enter upon the 16th week of their struggle——Reported organization of filibustering expedition in Kansas City to overthrow the government of Guatemala——Perfect working model of the battleship Iowa presented by an Elizabeth, N. J., man to Miss Helen Gould——Susquehanna river rising and ice breaking up, and people of Lancaster, Pa., fear a freshet——Last week of the present congress finds many important measures to be acted on; no extra session looked for——W. H. Jackson of Biddeford, Me., preaches a temperance sermon, in which he scores Mayor Stone's administration——Secretary Long may establish a European squadron, with Admiral Schley in command——Fryeburg (Me.) academy student charged with counterfeiting——Frank Butler, said to have at one time been a Boston grocryman, three attempts suicide in St. Louis——Death of an unknown woman at Winchendon, Mass., who admitted that she took laudanum——Millionaire Halligan of Chicago offers to endow Kentucky university with $500,000——Odd Fellows' hall, business block and dwelling destroyed by fire at Cliftondale, Mass.

TUESDAY, FEB. 28.

Roland B. Molineux under arrest, charged with the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams; dramatic end of coroner's inquest; experts and letter box man furnish damaging evidence——Filipino insurgents to the number of 8000 wish to surrender——The army reorganization bill, with the Gorman amendment, passed by the senate——Physicians entertain hope of recovery of Rudyard Kipling; patient held his strength well on most critical day of his illness——Fall River manufacturers grant full restoration of wages to mill operatives, to go into effect April 3 next——The revolution at Bluefields brought to an end——Destruction of Provincetown wharves threatened by the ice——William Cunniff of Boston dies from a fractured skull, and Edward Yates is arrested on charge of murderous assault——Democrats in congress, at a caucus, instruct minority members to urge resolution declaring against permanent sovereignty in the Philippines; Joe Wheeler says wars are popular——The trial of Senator Quay postponed; attempted tampering with the jury hinted at as the reason——Hull, Mass., officials plead not guilty to indictments charging them with receiving bribes——Two more deaths in the Fifth Massachusetts regiment; Burnett and Roberts the latest victims——The Pavonia starts from the Azores in tow of two tugs for Liverpool——Kipling left pleasant remembrance in Gloucester, Mass., where people are anxious for his recovery——Governor Roosevelt asked to testify before the beef inquiry court——Reunion of the veterans of 61-5 who have been members of the Massachusetts legislature and state departments——Frank Clark, the Maplewood, Mass., hermit, found dead at his home——College wheelmen who race will be in a class by themselves——Members of the Ninth infantry testify before the court of inquiry in regard to canned meat issued to the regiment.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

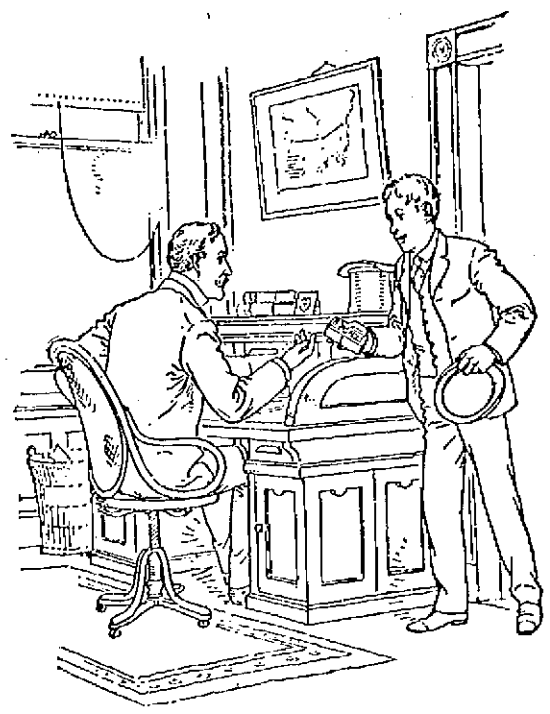
German kaiser asks Uncle Sam to protect his subjects in the Philippines——Recorder Goff refuses to enjoin Colonel Gardiner, at the request of Molineux's lawyers, from asking for an indictment; Expert Carvalo withdraws from prosecution, and says Molineux did not write the letters and specimens——Rome correspondent of a London paper says it is feared the pope has pneumonia and will not recover——Physicians issue a bulletin indicating an improvement in the condition of Mr. Kipling——New Bedford manufacturers to increase wages April 3; Rhode Island mill owners also to follow Fall River's lead——St. Louis club suspended by National league magnates——Jack Bonner loses to Tommy West on a foul at the Lenox Athletic club, New York, as he used oil of mustard on his gloves in the eighth round——Dr. Taylor's acceptance of the presidency of Brown university said to be almost certain——Test of beef given in number of plates of meat, cooked, hot and cold, and enlisted men asked to tell which was like that used in Cuba——State of Maryland presents a medal of gold and diamonds to Rear Admiral Schley——Windsor hotel, Holyoke, Mass., destroyed by fire; loss estimated at $400,000; panic in the Opera House narrowly averted——Powerful influences in congress arrayed against the Nicaraguan canal bill as an amendment to the river and harbor bill——Conference of granite manufacturers and labor union committee of Quincy, Mass., dissolved, and negotiations end; strike of 1200 cutters threatened——Jesse James acquitted of train robbery on first ballot——Steamship Moravia, Hamburg for Boston, wrecked on Sable island, and no trace obtainable of her crew of 45 to 50 men; vessel was worth $150,000, and had a valuable cargo of merchandise——George Fred Williams chosen a member of the Democratic national committee in place of Judge Corcoran by the Massachusetts state committee.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

Rudyard Kipling continues to improve, and it is stated there is every reason to believe he will recover——Steamer Labrador lost off south coast of Ireland, but all lives saved; Agoncillo a passenger——Frank J. McNiff, a brakeman, killed at Cambridge, Mass——Molineux indicted by grand jury for murder in the first degree, and will be arraigned in court in New York to plead——Pope Leo undergoes a surgical operation, and his condition much improved——Gomez confident United States will keep all promises, but does not expect change to be made very easily; Cubans will not recognize any results since the war——Thieves make away with a tray of diamonds at Brockton, Mass., valued at $1200——Dartmouth won debate with Brown on strength of argument advanced against the United States retaining the Philippines——Wife of Rev. Dr. J. K. Dixon of Boston contemplating bringing suit for $50,000 damages against woman who, she claims, has caused trouble in her home——Lord Herschell, the head of the British commission in the joint high commission, dies suddenly from apoplexy in Washington——Granite cutters at Barre, Vt., idle on account of disagreement of tool sharpeners and manufacturers over bill of prices——Few apprentices and non-union men at work in Quincy, Mass., granite yards——State department officials say the only result of the rejection of the treaty by Spain would be to her hurt and Uncle Sam's gain——Dr. Taylor declines the presidency of Brown university.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

Fisherman thinks he has located the wreck of the Portland; wreckage hauled up by trawls, 15 miles off Thatcher's island——Bill reviving the grade of Admiral signed by the president, who also signs the nomination of George Dewey for that office at once——Charles H. Milliken, the Boston juror who took a bribe, given a sentence of three to five years——Fred Gerlach of Chicago appointed chairman of the L. A. W. racing board——Volunteers testify in strong terms to the bad quality of the army beef furnished in Cuba and Porto Rico——Dr. Wood of Boston spoken of as likely to be invited to the presidency of Brown university——Cecil Rhodes, in speaking of expansion for America, predicts the day when the United States will own all this hemisphere, except Canada——Encouraging reports on the condition of the pope; Mr. Kipling out of danger——Situation in strike of the Quincy, Mass., granite cutters unchanged——Strike at Barre, Vt., averted by manufacturers agreeing to accept bill of prices for tool sharpeners, with exception of one article, which is to be left to arbitration.



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IT FLOATS.

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ON NEXT TUESDAY

Molineux Must Plead to the Charge of Murder.

TIME GRANTED BY RECORDER GOFF

Recorder Overruled Protest of District Attorney Gardiner—Said Charge Was Serious, One and Defendant Should Have Ample Time—Prisoner Appeared Perfectly at Ease.

New York, March 3.—Roland B. Molineux, indicted on the charge of murder in the first degree for the killing of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, was taken from the Tombs into the general sessions court today for arraignment. He was a trifle pale, but imperturbable and smiling as ever.

Scarcely had Molineux appeared before Recorder Goff when Clerk Hall, holding the indictment in his hands, said: "Roland Burnham Molineux, you have been indicted for murder."

Here he was interrupted by Mr. Weeks (Molineux's counsel), who asked that time should be given to the defence before pleading. Recorder Goff asked about how much time he would need, and Mr. Weeks stated any reasonable time—about a week.

District Attorney Gardiner jumped to his feet and stated that a week was too long a time in which to take to examine the indictement and plead.

Recorder Goff stated that a week was not too long, as the charge was a serious

JOHN W. GOFF.

one and the defendant should have ample time in which to protect himself. He then set the day for pleading for next Tuesday.

Mr. Weeks then asked: "I would like to ask the district attorney when he proposes to move this indictment for trial?"

"I will not call on the district attorney to answer that question now," said Recorder Goff.

Mr. Weeks stated that the reason he made the request was that he saw it stated in the press that District Attorney Gardiner intended to move the indictment for trial some time in April. If that was the case every moment of time was valuable. There was a good deal of work to be done in the way of photographing exhibits and preparing the case.

Recorder Goff stated that all this would be proper to answer when the plea was made and issue joined.

The proceedings in court consumed only about six minutes. After a little colloquy between Mr. Weeks and Colonel Gardiner, regarding a possible motion to examine into the records of the grand jury, Molineux was led out of the court room. He shook hands with some friends in the rear of the court room and appeared to be perfectly at ease.

A Marlboro Surprise.

Marlboro, Mass., March 1.—The shoe workers of Marlboro were surprised yesterday upon receiving the following letter from the J. F. Desmond Shoe company: "The shoe business today is in such a condition that we find it necessary to make a reduction in wages. On and after March 2 we will make a new price list." The J. D. Desmond Shoe company has not been concerned in the present strike, and is at this time running with all union labor and the product goes out under a union label.

Given Till Tuesday.

New York, March 3.—Roland B. Molineux was arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday to plead to the indictment against him, charging him with having poisoned Mrs. Kate J. Adams, and on motion of his counsel was remanded until next Tuesday, when he will plead to the charge.

POPE AND KIPLING

Both Reported Better by the Attending Physicians.

PONTIFF HAD INCREASED FEVER.

But Doctors Say It Was the Result of the Operation Performed — Kipling's Friends Much Encouraged—Crisis Appears to Be Passed — Two of His Daughters Are Now Seriously Ill.

Rome, March 2.—The pope passed a good night. He took a little soup and brandy at midnight, and then fell asleep.

The fever increased somewhat during the night, but Dr. Lapponi says this is usually the case after such an operation, and that sleep will do the most to restore the patient's strength.

Dr. Mazzoni dressed the part operated upon this morning.

Although the condition of the pontiff is not considered grave, Cardinal Ledochowski, the prefect of the congregation of the Propaganda Fide, consulted yesterday with Cardinal Santo Stefano, dean of the sacred college, Camerlongo of the Holy Roman church and prefect of the congregation of Ceremonial, and Cardinal Mertel, vice chancellor of the Holy Roman church and first cardinal deacon, who in conjunction with Cardinal Ledowchowski, according to the apostolic constitutions, assume the government of the church in case of the pope's death.

The following bulletin was issued at 10 o'clock this morning:

The Pope passed a tranquil night, without pain and slept as well as usual, taking nourishment at intervals. His respiration, circulation and digestion are normal. The wound has been dressed and everything is taking the most regular course. His temperature is 37.5 centigrades, pulse 72, and respiration 22.

Mazzoni.
Lapponi.

The pope's condition at 2.30 p. m. today is satisfactory. The cicatrization of the wound has commenced, the patient is much better, and there is no fever.

A large number of additional inquiries and telegrams have been received at the vatican from sovereigns and others, in all parts of the world, expressing sympathy with his holiness.

The pope was in excellent spirits today. When the doctors proposed applying the clinical thermometer, his holiness said that there was no need to do so, as he could himself feel that the fever had disappeared, just as he could feel the high temperature prior to the operation.

KIPLING IMPROVING.

His Two Daughters Are Reported to Be Seriously Ill With Pneumonia.

New York, March 2.—There were indications about the Grenoble hotel early today that the physicians and friends of Rudyard Kipling were feeling a degree of confidence not hitherto experienced that the sick man is progressing toward recovery. Dr. Janeway left the hotel about midnight, and had not returned up to 8 o'clock a. m. Drs. Dunham and Conland remained in the hotel, but did not visit the patient's apartments during the night.

The nurse was with Mr. Kipling throughout the night. F. N. Doubleday, who had been a close watcher by the bedside of the sick man, retired to his own room shortly after midnight, to rest, remaining away from his self-appointed post up to the time of the present writing. No bulletins were issued after midnight.

Mr. Doubleday this morning positively announced the rather serious illness of two of Mr. Kipling's children. They are the two girls, Josephine, six years old, and Elsie, three years.

Josephine was taken sick the day after her father, and she has now been ill for nine days. She had pneumonia, and has been in a somewhat serious condition. She is about in the same condition as she has been for several days. Almost immediately after she became sick, she was taken from the hotel to the house of a friend. There Dr. Janeway has been visiting her and treating her. Though she is not in great danger, her condition is serious.

Elsie had a bronchial affection the day before yesterday, which was pronounced bronchitis. Now it is pneumonia. She was isolated from her father's apartment, and taken to a room in another part of the hotel. The child's condition is not all good, but Dr. Conlan, who has been treating her, says that she is not dangerously ill.

OLD WAGES RESTORED.

Chicopee, Mass., March 2.—The Chicopee Manufacturing company, in common with other large cotton mills in other New England cities, has adopted the policy of an increase of wages for employes. A notice has been posted by Agent Bailey that there would be a revision of the schedule of wages paid by the corporation, to take effect April 3, and it is understood that the employes whose wages were cut down last year will have their former pay restored. The schedule has not been made out, so no statement of the change can be made. Agent Aumann states that there will be no raise of wages at this time on the part of the Dwight Manufacturing company, this concern not having made a cutdown last year when the other concerns did.

TO SAIL FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, March 2.—The transport Portland is scheduled to sail for Manila at 3 o'clock today, and the Valencia on Saturday, but it is thought at army headquarters that the Valencia may be held back to await the arrival of officers who are delayed in the east by the snow blockade. The Portland's cargo includes a large quantity of drain piping, which will be used in improving the sanitary conditions in the Philippine capital.

SAILED FROM HONG KONG.

Hong Kong, March 2.—The United States Philippine commissioners left here today on board the United States cruiser Baltimore, for Manila.

Granite Workers Out.

Quincy, Mass., March 2.—Absolute quiet prevailed in this city at the close of the first day's strike among the granite workers. The union men met at Hancock hall to hear the report on the strike and prepare plans for the carrying on of the campaign. Committees were appointed to arrange the details and the men left the meeting in a seemingly happy frame of mind. It was reported at the meeting that some of the manufacturers had approached the union expressing a willingness to sign the new bill of prices, including the clause calling for the minimum price of 30 cents an hour.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE

February 26th, 1899.

THE UNDERSIGNED Executrix of the last will and testament of CORNELIA A. WILLIS, late of the Town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that she has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned or file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date hereof and those indebted to make payment to her

LAURA A. MILLIKIN,
Ex'trix.
3-4 143 Parade street, Providence, R. I.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., February 20, A. D. 1899.

NATHANIEL P. POTTER presents to this Court his petition, in writing, praying that an instrument in writing therewith presented, bearing date September 4, 1868, purporting to be the last will and testament of his late mother,

ESTHER T. POTTER,

widow, late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded as such, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, said petitioner, as the sole executor of said will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of March next, A. D., 1899, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
2-25 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., February 20, A. D. 1899.

CHRISTOPHER F. BARKER presents to this Court his petition, in writing, praying that an instrument in writing therewith presented, bearing date March 10, 1898, purporting to be the last will and testament of

JOHN PECKHAM,

late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded as such, and that letters testamentary on his estate may be granted to him, said petitioner, as the sole Executor of said will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of March next, A. D., 1899, at 1 o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
2-25 PROBATE CLERK.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., February 20, A. D. 1899.

JAMES P. BARKER, the administrator on the estate of

JOB H. BARKER,

late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first and final account therewith, and thereon prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of March next, A. D. 1899, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
2-25 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., February 20, A. D. 1899.

DANIEL M. CHASE presents to this Court his petition, in writing, praying that he may be appointed Administrator on the estate of his former wife,

CALIFORNIA CHASE,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of March next, A. D. 1899, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
2-25 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Edward E. Peckham, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

DORCAS R. PECKHAM,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to him, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury,* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
2-18 Probate Clerk.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SC.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT NEWPORT, Feb. 6, A. D. 1899.

WHEREAS, Annie L. Ellis, of the City of Newport, in the County and State aforesaid has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between Annie L. Ellis and William C. Ellis, now in parts to the said Annie L. Ellis unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said William C. Ellis to appear, if he shall see fit, at The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1899, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY,
2-11-6w Clerk.

AGENTS WANTED—Good live men in every locality to represent a large Manufacturing Company and introduce their goods. Steady employment and large income to good legitimate business assured to men that are honest and willing to attend to business. References required. Send self addressed stamped envelope for reply to THE BEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 728 Chartres Street, New Orleans, La. 2-11-1m

Farmers and Gardeners Attention!

Garden Seed,

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, can not be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to be raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

for sale by

A. A. BARKER,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

H. D. SPOONER,

TAILOR,

Removed

—TO—

333 1-2 Thames Street.

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INSURANCE AGENT in every town in Rhode Island. The best opportunity to make money ever offered. Call or address 7 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass., Room 18.

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"Diamond Medal" Flour, $4.00
(A little more kneading and you have the whitest and sweetest bread possible to make, besides having a flour the most productive in the world.)
Every barrel sold on trial.

Elgin Creamery Butter, the best,	per lb.
Beans, N. Y. State,	per qt.
A most remarkably good Tea, Formosa or English Breakfast,	per lb. 50c
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa,	per half lb. 25c
Van Houten's Cocoa,	per lb.
California Prunes,	
Raisins, Loose Muscatel,	
An elegant rich, sweet Wine, Port or Sherry,	per gal. $1.00

☞ M. DEADLESTON & WOERZ

"Imperial" Malt Beer,

A Spring Tonic,

P. H. HORGAN,

TELEPHONE. 224 THAMES STREET.

I Have a Few JAPANESE NAPKINS

left, which I am giving to my customers for use at

Card Parties, Strawberry Festivals, &c.

HAVE YOU TRIED AMBROSIA?

I also have a new CEREAL-PARCHED OATS. Also

Grape Nuts, Potato Chips,

"Pim Ola" Olives (Stuffed,)

Frostene, Reliable Flour.

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THE MERCURY gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with your neighbors and friends, on the farm and in the city, and is a bright, newsy, welcome and indispensable weekly visitor at your home and fireside.

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Poetry.

The White Man's Burden.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

Take up the White Man's burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go, bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need;
To wait in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild—
Your new caught sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child.

Take up the White Man's burden—
In patience to abide,
To veil the threat of terror
And check the show of pride;
By open speech and simple,
An hundred times made plain,
To seek another's profit
And work another's gain.

Take up the White Man's burden—
The savage wars of peace—
Fill full the mouth of Famine,
And bid the sickness cease;
And when your goal is nearest
(The end for others sought)
Watch sloth and heathen folly
Bring all your hope to nought.

Take up the White Man's burden—
No iron rule of kings,
But toil of serf and sweeper—
The tale of common things.
The ports ye shall not enter,
The roads ye shall not tread,
Go, make them with your living
And mark them with your dead.

Take up the White Man's burden,
And reap his old reward—
The blame of those ye better
The hate of those ye guard—
The cry of hosts ye humour
(Ah, slowly!) toward the light:—
"Why brought ye us from bondage,
Our loved Egyptian night?"

Take up the White Man's burden—
Ye dare not stoop to less—
Nor call too loud on Freedom
To cloke your weariness.
By all ye will or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The silent sullen peoples
Shall weigh your God and you.

Take up the White Man's burden!
Have done with childish days—
The lightly proffered laurel,
The easy ungrudged praise:
Comes now to search your manhood
Through all the thankless years,
Cold, edged with dear-bought wisdom,
The judgment of your peers.

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Selected Tale.

IN THE CATSKILLS

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

Sunset among the Catskills—the far blue heights lost in a mist of opal and gold; the precipices that stretched away below losing their sharp outlines in the dreamy purple glow; while to the left of the Swiss cottage, which seemed to perch itself like a bird poised for flight on a level bit of green-sward, a foamy torrent hurried down the fern-fringed rocks, a thread of surging silver.

Natalie Moore gazed out on the fair panoramic glory of the scene from a tiny diamond-paned casement, while Ellen Kyle leaned over her shoulder and showed pretty pearls of teeth in a most unmistakable yawn.

"How glorious!" cried Natalie, drawing a long breath.

"How stupid!" sighed Ellen. "Now, Natalie, please don't look so horrified. You know perfectly well I make no pretense to high heroics. I never read 'Paradise Lost.' I think Shakespeare a nuisance, and I regard the country—always excepting Long Branch and Saratoga—as a prodigious bore! I can't help my honest convictions, can I?"

She was a dimpled, roguish damsel, with very black eyes, velvety level brows, and cheeks like the crimson side of a nectarine; while Natalie Moore was pale and slight, with great, wondering gray eyes, and a red, sensible mouth.

"If we had only asked Fred Stacey up here," sighed Ellen, "or the Viceys, or even Frank Stapleton. But a week in the Catskills without a masculine mortal to gladden our eyesight, except Tim, the ooaboy. Do you know, Nan, I walked a mile this morning to get a look at the stuffed hats and coats in Farmer Allison's strawberry patch. They were at least a reminder of mankind!"

"Oh, Ellie!" sighed Natalie, despairingly.

"You see, dear, there was a mistake all around," went on Ellie Kyle, mischievously. "I should have been the heiress, you the society girl! You wouldn't have caught me shutting myself up here, to enjoy moon-rises and sunsets, and all that sort of thing, that have no business to exist except in picture galleries."

"Look, Elli!" interrupted Natalie, pointing her slender finger down into the gorge. "Some one is coming!"

"It's the mail-carrier, with one wooden leg, or else the boy with the milk and cream," said Ellie, misanthropically. "Nobody else ever comes here!"

"You are wrong," said Natalie, elevating her pearl-mounted opera glasses. "I think they are artists—at all events they are gentlemen, and they must be coming here, for this path leads nowhere else."

"For which may all the saints be devoutly thanked!" murmured Miss Kyle, under her breath. "Perhaps it's Fred Stacey on a forlorn hope? Anyhow, I'll run up stairs, and just take a look at my crimps. How lucky that we haven't dined yet! I wonder if the cook has remembered the recipe for those cream syllabubs? Two live men! Why, Natalie, the wilderness will blossom as the rose!"

And away she scampered, singing as she went.

"I suppose this is the place?" said Everard Elton.

"Why, it must be, of course!" said Guy Cassiles; "because there is no other place within ten miles that I can see."

"But I had no idea Thorne would put up a place so artistically beautiful," said Elton, "Thorne is a good fellow, but he is a realist, and this a poet's dream of Switzerland."

"Are there such things as broiled chickens in poet's dreams?" demanded Cassiles, with some solicitude. "Because my tramp over the mountains has given me a capital appetite!"

"And I entertain no doubt that you will find the means of assuaging it amply," returned his friend. "Thorne told me he invariably kept a good staff of servants, and I've always noticed that servants like good eating as well as their masters. Open the gate, can't you? and knock. My hands are tired by this heavy easel and paint easel!"

Guy Cassiles pushed open the door, and stalked in a free-and-easy fashion into Miss Moore's little octagon-shaped drawing room.

Natalie rose in surprise. Ellie Kyle's dimples danced as she retreated behind her friend's easy chair.

"Whew-w-w-w!" uttered Mr. Elton, setting down his portable easel, and wiping his streaming forhead. "Well, girls, you hardly expected company tonight, eh? I hope there's something fit to eat in the house?"

"And let us have it served as soon as possible, please," said Guy Cassiles, affably. "We have walked far and are very tired."

Natalie was about to make some indignant response, when Ellie Kyle stepped forward and courtesied low, at the same time pressing her friend's hand meaningly.

"Certainly, sir—directly, sir!" she said, with all the mincing airs and glances of a stage grisette; and dragging Natalie after her, she never paused until she could burst into a clear cascade of laughter in the safe haven of the kitchen, where the amazed cook was just raking out a fire of gleaming coals, to broil a string of gold-spotted trout.

"Ellie!" cried Nattie, haughtily, "are you crazy? Has all the world gone demented?"

"Don't you see, my dear," cried Ellie, with a fresh burst of mirth, "it's a bit of a romance in real life?—'She Stoops to Conquer,' on a small scale."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, it's plain enough. They have mistaken this for Mr. Thorne's shooting lodge. It's Guy Cassiles and young Elton. Don't undeceive them. Let us act out our mimic play."

"Agreed!" said Natalie, laughing. "I'll set the table, and you shall help the cook with the strawberries and cream-puffs. There goes the drawing room bell now! Run, Ellie!"

Light footed as a mountain gazelle, Miss Kyle presented herself to the gentlemen.

"A little warm water, if you please, my girl," said Cassiles, "and clean towels, in the bedrooms."

"Yes, sir," courtesied Ellie.

And she vanished.

"I like that brunette, pink-ribboned style of domestic!" said Cassiles. "When I get rich, I'll have just such an establishment. Do you, Elton, she looks like the little witch, Nellie Kyle!"

"Well, I think she does, now you mention it," said Evrard. "The cook suits me best, however. I like a tall woman, with some 'go' in her. Look at that piano! and, by the beard of Ulysses, a work basket!"

"I suppose the young damsels make themselves at home in the parlor, when there's no one staying at Cliff Lodge," yawned Cassiles.

"But cooks and waitresses don't generally sew with gold thimbles and pearl bodkins," said more observing Everard; "and I say, Guy, we've gone and done it now!"

"What is the fellow raving about?" placidly demanded Cassiles, lighting a cigar.

"Put out your cigar, man! Look at this envelope lying in the basket! See the direction: 'Miss Natalie Moore.'"

Cassiles' countenance grew black.

"Elton!" cried he, "we've made a blunder!"

"We are two egregious fools!" cried Elton, catching up his easel and making a grasp at his hat. "Blundering into a strange house, and giving our orders as if we were in an inn! Let's get out of this as soon as possible."

"What are you going to do?" cried Cassiles, laying a detaining hand on his arm.

"Jump down the first good-sized precipice I come to!"

"Don't do that, my dear fellow," said Guy, laughing, although a crimson flush of mortification already dyed his cheeks; "at all events, not until we have asked Miss Moore's pardon for this outrageous invasion of her premises."

At the same moment, Mr. Elton's meditated retreat was cut short by the appearance of Natalie, carrying a satin damask tablecloth and a pile of snowy napkins, and Ellie Kyle with a dainty silver basket, whence protruded a chased fish-knife, a gold-lined soup-ladle, and sundry other bits of costly refinement, in one hand, and a cut glass pitcher of cream in the other.

"Ladies," said Guy Cassiles, violently clearing his throat—"I—we—that is myself and my friend, Elton—we've made an entirely awkward mistake! We——"

"Pray make no more excuses!" said Natalie, laughing. "I understand it all. You fancied you were in Mr. Thorne's mountain lodge, whereas you are ten miles in a different direction, and sojourners in Miss Moore's Swiss cottage! Do not look so mortified. Mr. Cassiles—you see I know your name, through my friend, Miss Kyle—it was a very natural mistake to make."

"I have nothing whatever to urge in my defense," faltered Elton.

"Then don't make the attempt," said Ellie Kyle. "Stop, Mr. Elton! You are not going without ever having the politeness to relieve me of this pitcher of cream? We're all going to dine off trout and strawberries together, with a little coffee afterward!"

Moonlight was silvering all the rocky ledges, when at last the two artists set off on their walk to Cliff Lodge.

The next morning they returned to sketch some of the "fine scenic effects; and the day after there was a picnic of four to a table-land, miles beyond, and the next—but what is the use of going on?

The girls were both engaged when they returned to Saratoga—which, as Ellie observed, spoiled all their fun, as far as flirtations went—and Mr. Elton's portfolio contained only profiles and three quarter views of Natalie Moore's face, and Guy Cassiles is getting ready for "love in a cottage"—not a Swiss cottage, however!—Saturday Night.

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40 MEN DIGGING GOLD.

A Misfit Assignment.

A well known chief engineer of the navy, tipping the scales at a trifle more than 300 pounds, was recently ordered to take charge of the mechanical department of one of the smaller gunboats on the Pacific station. The engineer did not particularly like the assignment, but it did not worry him to the point of suicide.

He simply sat down and made a sketch of the exceedingly narrow doors that lead into the engine rooms of the gunboat to which he was ordered, marking the dimensions of the doors in figures on the sketch. Below his drawing of one of the engine room doors this jolly chief engineer made a neat sketch of himself, full figure, not exaggerating the Falstaffian paunch a trifle.

He attached his own dimensions in feet and inches, circumferentially, to this sketch of himself. Then he put the sketch in an envelope and "respectfully submitted" them to the bureau of navigation. It was the sort of document that occasionally makes a hit.—Philadelphia Times.

Ten Beaus for Every Girl in Idaho.

With the bachelors outnumbering the maids in every State in the Union it ought to be easy for the unmarried woman to secure a partner anywhere, but the region where bachelors are most in excess is, of course, the most favorable to the spinster, since the abundance of unmarried men gives her a wider range of choice. From a matrimonial point of view Idaho is the best State of the Union, for there the number of the bachelors is to that of the maids as 16,584 to 1,426, each unmarried woman in Idaho, therefore, having ten or eleven bachelors, not exactly at her beck, but available as a husband. From most points of view the West is the Mecca of the young unmarried woman, for not only are there more unmarried men in the Western States, but a living is more easily made in the West than in the East, and therefore the Western men are more addicted to matrimony.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A note is drifting about to the effect that Tennyson and his illustrators not infrequently disagreed, says the New York Times. For instance, in The Lady of Shalott the verses make no mention of the heroine's hair. Holman Hunt, however, who could not represent her as bald, shows her with hair which spreads over her figure like a veil, and which is not only long, but crimpled. According to the story, Tennyson, when he first saw the illustration, exclaimed—one dislikes to quote his expression: "I never said that the young woman's hair was flying all over the shop." "No," said Hunt, "but you never said it wasn't," and after a time the poet came to be wholly reconciled to the design. He never quite forgave the artist, however, for giving King Cophetua a long flight of steps to descend to meet the beggar maid. "I did not say," he complained, "that there were a lot of steps; I meant only one or two." "Well," retorted Hunt, "the flight of steps doesn't contradict your account; you merely said: 'In robe and crown the King stept down.'" But Tennyson was never appeased in this matter, insisting that in his mind he had the vision of no more than two steps at the most.

"Your son," said the professor, "has been laboring under a misapprehension."

"Perfess," exclaimed Farmer Corntossel, with joy in his voice, "ye don't mean it!"

"Mean what?"

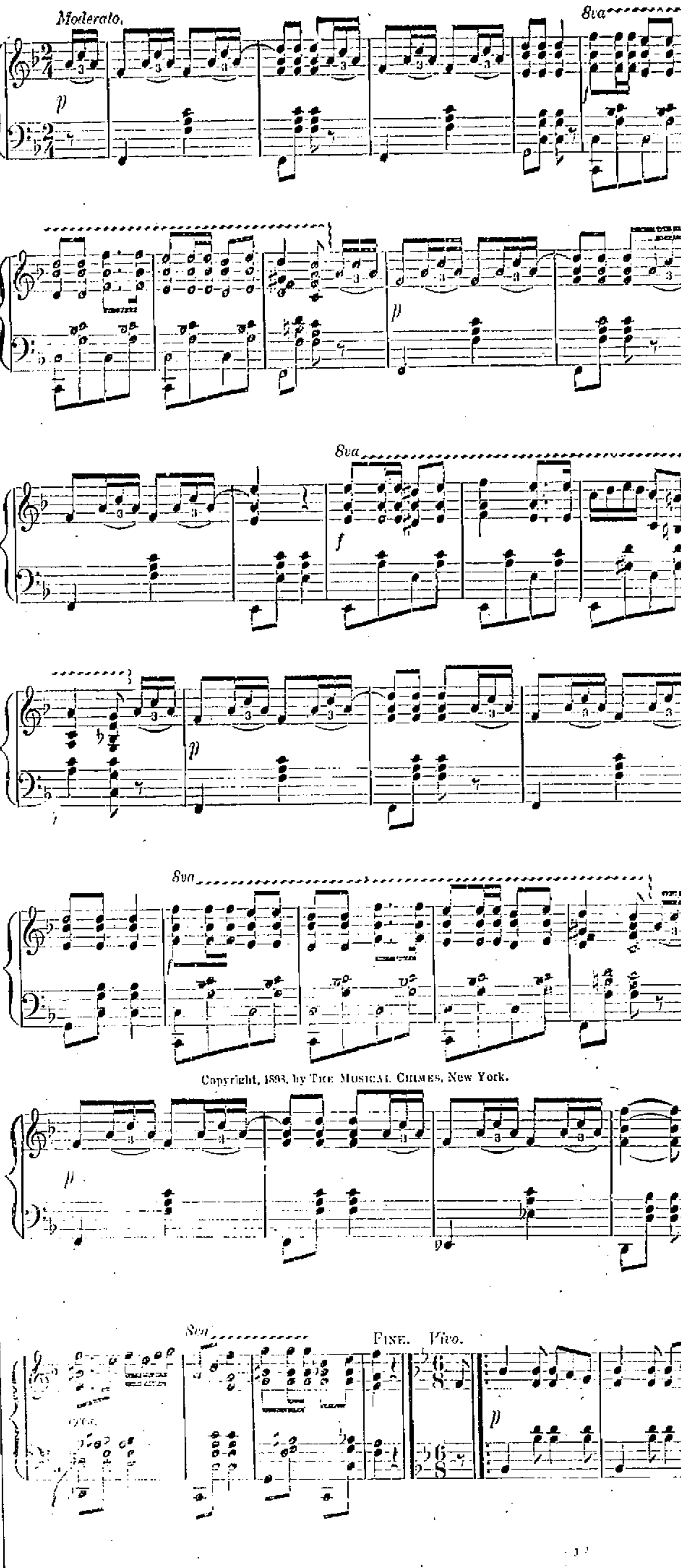
"That Josiar has been workin'."—Washington Star.

Hicks. "I just paid Greene a dollar I borrowed from him six months ago. I had forgotten all about it, and he was too polite to ask me for it. It was only by accident that I remembered."

Wicks. "I wish you would introduce me to your friend Greene."

Fond Thoughts.

E. W. Heinzman.



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"What is a phenomenon, Uncle Bill?"

"A phenomenon is a small boy about your size who never bothers anybody."—Tit-Bits.

"What can equal the warmth of a true woman's love?" asked the dearest girl. "Her temper," replied the savage bachelor.—Tit-Bits.

Watkins—"What did you say to your wife, anyhow, when you proposed?"

Bjones—"Well—I—er—well—the fact is, Mrs. Bjones was a widow when I married her."—Somerville Journal.

When a man concludes he is too smart to work, he comes to the conclusion that has made more thieves than any other one thing on earth.

"What do you think about this universal peace movement?"

"It will do to quarrel about as well as anything."—Chicago Record.

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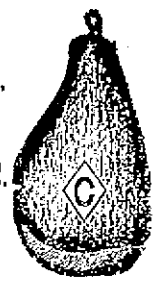

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The Best Man.

"Pa, what is a candidate?"

"Well, my son, he is a man who is willing to sacrifice himself for the good of his fellow-citizens."

"Is he the best man?"

"Sometimes he is the best man."

"Is he the best man when he kisses the baby?"

"Why, what do you know about that?"

"Ma said you were a candidate, and I guess she thinks you are the best man when you do that."—Cleveland Leader.

The March St. Nicholas.

A very varied table of contents is that of St. Nicholas for March. An engraving of Monsieur Ferrier's painting of Little Red Riding Hood is the frontispiece; and the opening article is a story, "In the Toy Country," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, whose name is usually associated with fiction of a much more sophisticated sort. "How We Helped Uncle Sam to Prepare for War," by Henry La Motte, U. S. N., is a descriptive account of the purchase of torpedo-boats in Germany, just before war was declared, last spring. Another paper bearing on the war is "Apprentices on the United States Navy," by Joseph Godfrey Groff. This will interest every boy who has ever thought of going to sea as a career;—in other words, pretty nearly every boy in America. Like Lieut. La Motte's article, and also every other story, sketch, or poem in the magazine, it is fully illustrated. "The Best Game We Play" is the "soldier game." This is a lively bit of verse by Annie Steele. "Dorothea Puts the Room in Order" is the title of a little story illustrated with pictures that show a room in anything but orderly condition. The features we have mentioned are all of them text; but the popular serials are here, too—Mr. Henty's "Sole Survivors," Mr. House's "Bright Sides of History," and Miss Carolyn Wells' "Story of Betty."

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup prevents consumption. One fifth of the deaths in civilized nations caused by neglected colds. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup always cures colds.

A girl seldom troubles herself to light the gas when an old flame calls.

A Question of Figures.

Little Marjorie and Malcolm were trying one day to jump to a certain spot on the carpet when Malcolm's mother heard him say, "I can jump two fourths."

His mother, thinking to bring in a little arithmetic, asked, "How many fourths in a whole, Malcolm?" And Malcolm replied, "As many as it would take to fill up the hole."—New York Truth.

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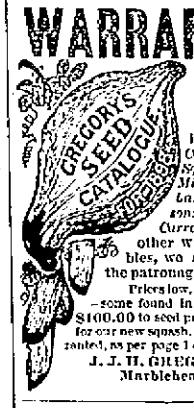

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How Ensign Bagley Died.

The engagement of the gunboat "Winslow" at Cardenas on May 11, 1898, was designed to disable the Spanish gunboats there, and prevent their interfering with the blockading operations of the smaller American vessels. This object was accomplished, the "Winslow" having the active support of the cruiser "Wilmington" and the tug "Hudson." In his account of the fight in the March Century, Lieut. Bernadou, who commanded the "Winslow," also was himself badly wounded, thus describes Ensign Bagley's death.

Shortly after the receipt of injuries to the machinery I had sent the men of the fireroom force stationed in the compartments containing the disabled engine and boiler on deck, where they rendered efficient service in passing ammunition and getting up hawsers. At the time of the parting of the first line they were standing in a group near the after engine-room hatch, on the unengaged side of the vessel, at a point just abaft the forward one-pounder gun. Here they were joined by Ensign Bagley, who stopped near the hatch upon a trip from the engine-room. I had stepped aft to speak to Bagley, walked forward a few paces, and turned facing aft, when I heard a sharp report, and saw him and the four men around him sink to the deck. An armor-piercing shell coming from a direction abaft the beam had struck the deck a glancing blow, but at a sufficient angle to allow its point to take against a riveted seam in the fore-and-aft line of deckplating, developing a resistance sufficient to cause it to explode. The men were caught in the cone of dispersion of the fragments; Bagley and two others were killed instantly, and two were mortally wounded. (It was incorrectly stated, in newspaper reports of this action, that these casualties were inflicted by the enemy's last shot.) I ran to Bagley and threw open his blouse. A glance at his wounds was sufficient to convince me that he has ceased to live. There was nothing to be done but to move to one side and cover with the torpedo-tube covers the bodies of the dead, and to administer to the wounded such aid as was in our power to give them.

The destructive effect of the fire of our ships was apparent for some time before the close of the fight. The fire from the shore batteries slackened as the action progressed, and finally ceased altogether; the last shots fired by the "Wilmington" "Hudson," and "Winslow" remained unreplied to; while a large section of the town of Cardenas was in flames.

After seeing the wounded transferred to the "Wilmington," I was obliged to turn over the command of the "Winslow" to her chief petty officer, Gunner's Mate G. P. Brady, who remained temporarily in command until relieved by a commissioned officer from the former vessel. At the close of the action the ships retired to their former anchorage off Pindras Cay.

In the death of Ensign Bagley the navy suffered the loss of a gallant young officer, whose bravery and stainless record will ever be held in loving remembrance by his brethren. His remains, with those of the brave men who fell with him, were at once removed to Key West, to find their last resting-place in the soil of their native land.

The Work Box.

BABY BLANKET.

Cast on 140 stitches.

1st row—Plain knitting.

2d row—Knit two together, (*) 2 plain, thread forward, knit 3, slip 1, knit 1, thread forward, knit 3, slip 1, knit 2 together and bind the slip stitch. (*) Finish the row by knitting two together.

3d row—Purl.

4th row—Knit plain.

5th row—Knit 2 together, (*) 3 plain, thread forward, knit 1, thread forward, knit 2, slip 1, knit 2 together and bind. Finish by knitting two together.

6th row—Purl.

7th row—Knit plain. Begin at second, so that the holes come above one another. This makes the border for the two ends of the blanket, and can be made as deep as you wish. For centre knit 7 stitches plain and 1 purl 7 for seven rows to make a square. Then reverse, leaving the squares like a checker board, until the blanket is long enough. Bind off and sew the other border on this end. This makes a blanket about a yard and a half long.

Materials for ends: Four ounces of Germantown wool, white and pink, of any color desired; 3 ounces white for centre; knit on bone needles. When the first border is finished, the centre is begun without binding off, while at the other end it must be bound off and sewed to the blanket.

Another pretty blanket is in plain knitting. Cast on 150 stitches on bone needles. Knit 18 rows of white, 3 blue, 5 white, 8 blue, 5 white, 3 blue on the right side for the ends, 113 rows of white for centre; crochet on edge at each end.

Materials: Six and one-half ounces white, 2 ounces blue.

Magistrate (sternly). "You're a pitiable specimen of humanity. What brought you to all this degradation and disgrace?" Prisoner (proudly). "It took three policemen."—Melbourne Weekly Times.

SAFEGUARD OF THE NATION

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CHOCOLATE COATED

PACKED IN GELATINE CASE WILL NOT BREAK.

SURE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, GRIP, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, KIDNEY & LIVER TROUBLES, SOUR STOMACH & GENERAL DEBILITY.

PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND FROM FINEST DRUGS.

10 CTS A PACKAGE AT ALL DRUGGISTS. IF YOUR DRUGGIST DOES NOT SELL THEM, TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE BUT SEND 10 CTS FOR SAMPLE PACKAGE OF 12 TO U.S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET CO. 17 E. 14 ST. NEW YORK.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

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BREAKFAST COCOA

"Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."
—Medical and Surgical Journal.

Costs less than ONE CENT a Cup.

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The March Century.

The most interesting or important article in a magazine is not always to be found in the beginning. Sometimes a striking feature is secured when half the forms are ready for the press, and room has to be made for it near the latter end of the magazine. It was so with Gen. Shafter's "Capture of Santiago" in the February Century; it is so again this month with Major-General Greene's "Capture of Manila." Gen. Greene is the author of the standard history of the last Turco Russian war, and of other military works. In writing of the campaign in the Philippines he speaks with authority; for he commanded the second expedition from San Francisco and took a conspicuous and important part in the operation of the army. This is the first of two articles from his pen. Lieut. Houston tells in this number of his experiences in prison in Santiago and his observations of the siege; Lieut. J. B. Bernadou, who commanded the torpedo boat "Winslow" in the action at Cardenas in which Ensign Bagley was killed, tells the story of May 11; Lieutenant Cameron Winslow, who commanded the cable-cutting expedition at "Cienfuegos" on the same day, describes the hazardous operations which he directed; and Mr. Arthur Houghton gives a realistic glimpse of "Scenes in the Spanish Capital" on the eve of the late war. A more memorious war than that of 1898 is the subject of Prof. Wheeler's papers on Alexander the Great, the current instalment of which is devoted to the Macedonian Victory at Issus. Though Mr. Crawford's "Via Crucis" is a romance of the second Crusade, there is no warfare in the present chapters; and peace, not war, is celebrated most entertainingly by Gen. Sherman in the diary of his tour of Europe in 1871-2. That an American woman has become Vice-Reine of India gives special interest to the opening article, "At the Court of an Indian Prince," written and illustrated by Mr. R. D. Mackenzie. But nothing in the March Century is better worth the careful consideration of American readers today than "British Experience in the Government of Colonies," by the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P. The frontispiece is a reproduction of "The Golden Galleon," by Rose Turner, engraved on wood and printed in gold and green.

Outing Magazine for March.

Outing for March carries us through the sporting fields of many lands. North, South, East and West contribute to the entertaining matter of a seasonable and most attractive number. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful. The contents are: "A North Greenland Walrus Hunt," by G. H. Clark; "A Day on Currituck Sound," by the late F. M. Barnes, Jr.; "The Boston Turner," by H. W. Huntington; "La Cara de Las Brujas," by Mabel Boyd; "A Tapir Hunt," by G. E. Mitchell; "Sports of the Samoans," by L. P. Churchill; "Crabbing in Great South Bay;" "The Chase of the Coyote," by D. W. Fenton, Jr.; "Types of Yachts," by A. J. Kenealy; "Cycling in the Bermudas Islands," by F. P. Terry; "Winter Sports in Switzerland," by Alice C. Hall; "Skiing to Desolation Lake," by W. H. Elmer; "Fishing in Florida Waters," by W. De Hart; "Water Bicycles," by E. P. Bunyea; "Amateur Rod-Making," by H. C. Daniels, and the usual editorials, poems and records.

Putnam's Historical Magazine, published by Eben Putnam at Salem, Mass., has contained a vast amount of valuable information thus far in 1899. The magazine is particularly rich in its references to Southern New England families. The Descendants of Elizabeth (Alden) Fabodie by Mrs. Alden, continues in both the January and February issues. The paper for January deals with Simmons descendants. Descendants of Elizabeth Alden are eligible to the Mayflower societies, and there are several branches of this family in Rhode Island. The February number contains another installment of the Killingly, Ct., church records and the series of Connecticut material, which has been a feature of this publication, will be maintained by a list of families in Newington, taken in 1776. A considerable pedigree of the Endicott family in England will be printed in an article by the editor upon the ancestry of Gov. John Endicott.

The opening story of the March number of the Round Table, "My Borrowed Torpedo-Boat," is an account of a stirring adventure in Russia, in which the hero escapes by stealing one of the Czar's torpedo boats. The tale is from the pen of Mr. Julian Ralph. Another story is by Mr. Percie W. Hart, entitled "A Drummer of Warburton's" which tells of the coolness and bravery of a young English lad in the early Colonial days. "An Exchange of Ships," by George E. Walsh, is a description of a lively sea-fight. Besides these stories there will be several others, as well as an instalment of Mr. Kirk Munroe's serial, "Forward, March!" "A Century of Exploration" is the title of an article by Mr. Cyrus C. Adams, to be published next month, telling of the advancement in geographical knowledge that has been made during the past hundred years.

In addition to its thorough discussion of fashions, and its regular departments, Harper's Bazar presents a very interesting article on "The Wanderlan Dragon," by the noted musical critic E. I. Stevenson. The article is illustrated with different dragon designs. For the Washington's Birthday issue, Albert E. Sterner has contributed two full-page drawings. To the same issue Katharine de Forest contributes a very interesting letter from Paris.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has superior merit. Try it for a cough or cold and be convinced. There are many cough remedies on the market but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best.

Numerous crimes have been committed against the help-every-sister in the name of charity.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

They Always Get There.

"The New York and Chicago cab drivers ought to take a few lessons from the French, and particularly the Parisians," observed the Cincinnati woman who had just returned from Europe. "I had been shopping and took a fiacre to return to the hotel. We had scarcely got under way when we knocked down a pedestrian, and I pulled the strap and said to the driver:

"'Did you not see that you ran over a man?'

"'Very plainly, madame,' he replied, 'but he should not have been in my way.'

"Five minutes later a hind wheel came off and I pulled the strap and asked:

"'Why don't you stop? Can't you see that you have lost a wheel?'

"'I see madame,' he replied, 'but we have three wheels left.'

"We went scraping along for a few minutes," said the lady, "and then the other wheel came off. I thought the man would stop then, but as he didn't I pulled the strap and said:

"'We have now lost both hind wheels.'

"'Ah, yes, madame,' he answered, with a smile, 'but we have not lost four!'

"And he whipped up his horses and flagged along for a quarter of a mile and brought up to the hotel with a great flourish. When I got out I asked him what he would have done if the other two wheels had parted company and he waved his hand toward them and shrugged his shoulders and replied:

"'It is impossible, madame, it never toss more than two wheels in carrying a beautiful lady!'"

A Curious English Custom.

An interesting custom was observed recently at Guildford, England, on the occasion of the distribution of a municipal charity familiarly known as the Maids' Money. The event causes considerable interest by reason of the selected candidates having to decide who should receive the gift by casting lots. The gift was made in the seventeenth century, and it was stipulated that a sum of money should be invested in consols calculated to produce the sum of £12 12s net for a maidservant who should have lived for two years or upwards in one service in the old borough of Guildford and who "should throw the highest number with two dice or cast lots with another maidservant." It is further explained that the unsuccessful maid is permitted to try three subsequent times for the gift, providing she remains an inhabitant of the town and does not marry. This year no less than ten names were submitted to the trustees for selection. The successful two were Louisa Remnant, a servant in the employ of Mr. Matthew Kleiser of North street, Guildford, for the past ten and a half years, and Sarah Ann Frogley, in the employ of Mr. Richard Sparkes for fifteen years. As soon as the trustees had taken their seats the two candidates were sent for to compete for their gift. A cup and two dice were handed to them and these they threw on the table. The young woman Frogley succeeded in scoring eight while her rival secured five. The gift was thereupon handed to Frogley.

An Impertinent Query.

Insurance Agent—Pardon me, madam, but what is your age?

Miss Antiquate—I have seen twenty-two summers.

Insurance Agent—Yes, of course; but how many times did you see them?—Chicago News.

The story comes from Maine and illustrates the saying, "All things come to him who waits." A man went fox-hunting and found no fox. Being discouraged he sat down on a rock to rest. While thinking about how much more hunt than find there was in this case, something jumped on his back. By the time he had his wits together, he discovered that the fox which had thus startled him was some distance ahead.

Female poets are rare for the simple reason that poets are born, not maid.

The little Dutch boy who stopped the leak in the dike with his finger saved his country from overwhelming destruction. You have read about him in your school readers, how he was walking along the dike when he heard a faint sound of trickling water, and knew at once that a leak had sprung in that great embankment which saves Holland from the devastations of the hungry sea. It was early in the night, and no one was near at hand. The leak was small when he found it, but he knew that the action of the water would enlarge it long before morning, and wash away the entire embankment, inundate the country and destroy his own and thousands of homes. So he bravely put his finger in the crevasse, and kept it there all the long night through, until help came and the opening was properly stopped. He had saved his country.

Equally insignificant is the entrance of disease into the human system. The beginnings of the most terrible ailments are so small they can be easily stopped at the start. Your health is a dike which keeps out and stops the inroads of dangerous and devastating disease. Whenever it breaks down, no matter how slightly, there is an opening for disease to enter. If the opening is not watched, it will grow larger, until the sweep of disease overwhelms you, and health and perhaps life is destroyed forever.

Fortify your health with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you can defy ill health. You can make your health so strong a bulwark that disease cannot find a crevice through which it can creep. Taken in time, Dr. Pierce's remedies prevent greater and more serious troubles. Hundreds write daily to Dr. Pierce, telling him how these remedies have saved them and made them strong.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Ladies' Home Journal.

The March Ladies' Home Journal has a noteworthy feature in the page showing "Pope Leo XIII as He Lives in the Vatican." The pictures were made by the only photographer who has been admitted to the Vatican for a number of years, consequently they offer the first close view the public has had in a long time of the Pope and his surroundings. An article that will be widely read figures out "The American Girl's Chances of Marriage," and an other, "Social Life in America's French City," gives a really charming glimpse into the exclusive Creole circles of New Orleans. "The Most Wonderful Musical Festival in America" recalls the great Peace Jubilee held at Boston in 1872, with its seventeen hundred instrumentalists and chorus of seventeen thousand. "Churches Decorated for Weddings," "The Prettiest Country Homes in America," "Flowers and Flower Beds," and "Fifteen Good Mantels and Fireplaces," are shown from the photographs submitted in the contest for Journal prizes. "In Nature's Garden" pictures and describes our wild flowers so their identifications will be easy. The article is by Nellie Blanchan and is the first of a series.

On his editorial page Edward Bok pays deserved tribute to his late associate editor, Isabel A. Mahon, who also wrote for the Journal under the pseudonym of "Ruth Ashmore." As a matter of course considerable space is given to Easter hats and frocks, etc., all illustrated from original designs. Besides the concluding chapters of "The Girls of Camp Arcady" and the experiences of "The Jamesons in the Country" there is an excellent short story, "The Touch of a Child," and a humorous sketch by John Kendrick Bangs. Mrs. S. T. Rorer continues her cooking lessons and advice upon domestic economies, and every phase and condition of home life is considered. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

How Thackeray Worked.

Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, Thackeray's daughter, in her latest book, tells how her father worked. "The Newcomes" was written between the years 1853 and 1855. Thackeray used to travel around when he had a novel in mind. Mrs. Ritchie says: "At home in London, in Paris sometimes, through the Roman winter, which was trying in many ways, the work kept steadily on. I can remember writing constantly to his dictation all this year, though the details only come to me in a confused sort of way. On one occasion he was at work in a room in which he slept, high up in a hotel; the windows looked out upon a wide and pleasant prospect, but I cannot put a name to my remembrance; and then he walked up and down, he paused, and then he paced the room again, stopping at last at the foot of the bed, where he stood rolling his hands over the brass ball on the end of the bedstead. He was at the moment dictating that scene in which poor Jack Belsize pours out his story to Clive and J. J., at Baden. 'Yes,' my father said, with a sort of a laugh, looking down at his own band (he was very much excited at the moment), 'that is just the sort of a thing a man might do at such a time.' It was in the same room in this hotel in paris and that he christened his heroine, still walking up and down the room and making up his mind what her name would be. I wonder how many thousands of Ethels were christened and how many have Miss Youngs for a godmother! He used, as I have said, to dictate very constantly, but when he came to a critical point he would send his secretary away and write for himself. He always said he could think best with a pen in his hand. A pen to an author is like the wand of a necromancer—it compels the spell."

Demons When They Fight.

You would hardly believe that moles, clumsy, almost blind, little beasts that they are, become perfect demons when they quarrel. No one knows what they quarrel about, but if they once start fighting one has to die. This will keep on in the presence of any number of spectators, hanging on to one another like bulldogs, and burying their enormously strong jaws and teeth in one another's flesh. Hedge hogs, another type of the quiet, inoffensive animal, not only fight, but always to the death, and when one is killed, the other generally devours him. Hares, on the other hand, are proverbially the most timid of creatures. Yet they can fight. A fight between two hares is a ludicrous sight, as they skip and jump over one another. But a blow from the hind legs of a hare is no joke to his opponent. Among birds, robins are the most pugnacious. More than one case could be quoted of two robins so frantically set on killing one another as to have allowed themselves to be picked up in the hands of a looker-on, and then have lain, with beak and claws deep buried in one another's plumage.

An Old Lady and a Cable Car.

A little old lady living here in town found herself not long since in front of a moving cable-car. She tried to jump out of the way, only to find herself in danger of being run down by a heavy truck. She made no outcry, but, with an agility which might well have added distinction to one of a lesser number of years, she took hold of the car fender, and stepping on it, stood there until the motorman stopped, when she got off again, and finding the coast clear, went her way without a word. She thought so little of her feat that she even forgot to mention it to her daughter when she reached home. When some one else who had seen it told the story, and she was questioned, the little old lady refused to acknowledge that she had done an extraordinary thing, but only one which she supposed every sensible pedestrian in these days should prepare herself to do as well. She said that when cable-cars and fenders were first introduced into our streets she had made up her mind that there was but one thing to do when they threatened to run one down, and that was to get on top of them. The example of the little old lady is well worth considering.—Harper's Bazar.

Genealogist's Note Book.

The Genealogist's Note Book is a new venture. It is a four page leaflet issued weekly by The Endicott Press of Danvers. Single numbers, 50c.; $1 per annum. It is the only weekly publication of this nature. The contents of current magazines pertaining to genealogy or history are given, thus keeping the student posted and supplying him with a handy reference file. Various items likely to prove of service in genealogical work are printed.

The early student who holds his tongue is in a position to let it wag off chunks of advice when the silver threads of time intermix with his brown hair. In other words let the kids keep still while the old man talks.—Le Sueur News.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a very efficient remedy. For coughs and colds it has no equal. It is good for adults and children. For croup and whooping-cough it is invaluable.

Weather Indications.

Weather Bureau Publications.

When chimneys smoke and soot falls, bad weather is at hand.

When sheep, cattle, or horses turn their backs to the wind, it is a sign of rain.

If the noise of a steamer or railway train is heard at a great distance, rain is predicted.

This distinctiveness of distant sounds must be carefully distinguished from sounds that are not usually heard, being brought up by the wind coming from a rainy quarter. For instance, the whistle of a railway train to the south of a house will not be usually heard with the normal southwest wind of this country; but when the wind backs to the front of a depression to the south, then it will be heard, and although this will be a good prognostic, still it is not true audibility.

A good hearing day is a sign of wet. Much sound in the air is a sign of rain.

This last exactly conveys the kind of sound referred to. The reason why audibility is produced is unknown, but the old idea that is due to excessive moisture in the air is certainly erroneous; in several instances, we have observed that the upper current of the wind appeared to be moving much faster than the lower, and perhaps they may have had something to do with it.

Heavy dews in hot weather indicate a continuance of bad weather and no dew after a not dry foretells rain.

If mist rises in low ground and soon vanishes, expect fair weather.

Thin, white, frosty, broken mists, slowly ascending the sides of a mountain whose top is uncovered, predicts a fair day.

When the mist creeps up the hill,
Fisher out and try your skill.

When in the morning the dew is heavy and remains long on the grass, when the fog in the valleys is slowly dissipated and lingers on the hill side, when the clouds seem to be taking a higher place, and when a few loose cirro-stratii float gently along, serene weather may confidently be expected for the greater part of that day.

In the second instalment of "The Spanish-American War," in Harper's Magazine for March, Senator Lodge discusses the coming of the war, the destruction of the Maine, the signing of the Ultimatum, and the battle of Manila. This is the first account of the war by a man who has already a national reputation as an historian, and it presents a calm, dispassionate, and truly historical account of the exciting events of 1898. Among other special features of the March Magazine is the opening instalment of "The Princess Xenia," a new serial by H. B. Marriott Watson, author of "The Adventurers." Of special interest is an article entitled "The Massacre of Fort Dearborn at Chicago," by Simon Pokagon, a full-blooded Indian, whose father was present at the massacre.

A most valuable feature of Harper's Weekly for February and March is its thorough discussion of the business chances and industrial possibilities in our new Colonies. The Weekly has the most competent correspondents in Porto Rico, Manila, and Hawaii, and every American who is considering this question will find in the Weekly's special correspondence full and complete information in regard to the best investments, cost of living, etc. A very suggestive article, entitled "Hawaii After Annexation," by Sanford B. Dole, ex-President of the Hawaiian Islands, discusses the openings for Americans in our Pacific possessions, their natural resources, and the opportunities they offer for development.

Among the important features announced for early publication in Literature are two articles by Sir Walter Besant, in which he earnestly defends his position that publishers, as a rule, rob their authors. William Dean Howells will discuss "Frederic Remington as a Writer and Illustrator" and "Nathan Hale," the play that has lately made such a sensation in New York. With the issue of January 10 Literature became an American publication. The change was justified by the need in America of a high class journal of literary criticism, and by the fact that Literature had met with such universal favor.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

There is only one way to acquire wisdom, but when it comes to making a fool of himself a man can have his choice of a thousand different ways.

Constipation is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner. Purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25 cents.

It sometimes sorts a fast bachelor to bridal bim.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.

Ely's Cream Balm works like a charm; it has cured me of the most obstinate case of cold in the head; I would not be without it.—Fred'k Fries, 283 Hart Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It's hard for a wise man to bluff a fool who wants to fight.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Tailors say that hard cash makes the best lining for pockets.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

Lots of people who cling to the anchor of hope go down in the mud.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Worth Knowing.

Fortune Teller—Your future husband will be tall, have dark complexion and be very wealthy.

Caller—Now tell me another thing. How can I get rid of my present husband?

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Many Corporations Decide to Advance Wages of Employes.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 28.—At a conference between the executive board of the Manufacturers' association and the Fall River Textile Council representatives yesterday, the final proposition to the operatives was a complete restoration of the wage scale prior to the cut-down of Jan. 3, 1898.

The cut at that time was one-ninth in all departments, which meant a decrease of over $20,000 in the weekly payroll of the mill workers of the city. The restoration will date from April 3 next. The offer of the manufacturers included a clause requiring the endeavors of the local labor leaders to bring about the adoption of a sliding scale at the convenience of the manufacturers and operatives alike. The restoration, however, was not made conditional upon the adoption of the sliding scale.

New Bedford, Mass., March 1.—At the conclusion of the meeting of the mill treasurers yesterday, to consider the request made by the Central Labor union for a conference as to the restoration of the old schedule of wages, the following letter was sent by Andrew G. Pierce to the Central Labor union:

"In reply to yours of the 25th on the question of conference with all the treasurers of the cotton mills of the city on the question of an advance in wages to the prices paid in 1897, I am authorized to inform you that at a meeting held this day of the treasurers of all the cotton mills in this city, both the weaving and spinning mills, it was decided unanimously to post in these mills Saturday, March 4, 1899, notices to conform with the following:

"Voted—That wages be advanced on Monday, April 3, 1899, to the standing schedule existing in the cloth mills previous to Jan. 1, 1898."

Manville, R. I., March 3.—In keeping with the general brightening tendency in cotton manufacturing interests, the announcement is made by the Manville company that wages in both its factories will be increased immediately to practically the same basis in force previous to the general reduction of a year ago last February. Fifteen hundred persons are benefited.

Similar announcement is also made at the Berkeley mills, at Berkeley, where 700 persons are employed.

Every mill in the Blackstone valley, from Woonsocket to Providence, has been benefited directly by the better future exhibited for manufacturing, each receiving the full amount of the last general cutdown.

Lawrence, Mass., March 3.—The Pacific mills, the largest corporation in this city, is to advance the wages of its employes. The following notice was posted in the various departments of the mill today: "A new scale of wages is to be made for the Pacific mills, the advance contemplated to take effect on Monday March 27, 1899." The amount of the increase will not be announced until it takes effect. This action is voluntary on the part of the management, no request for an advance having been made by the operatives. The Pacific employs upwards of 5000 hands. Most of its employes were affected in the 10 percent reduction of one year ago.

Manchester, N. H., March 3.—The directors of the Amoskeag corporation voted yesterday to restore the wages of 1897 after April 3. The increase amounts to over 10 percent. The company operates one of the largest cotton manufacturing plants in the world and employs 10,000 hands. It is expected that the other cotton mills here will adopt the schedule of 1897.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Steamer Labrador Runs Ashore—Crew and Passengers Are Saved.

Tobermory, Scotland, March 2.—Investigation into the wreck of the British steamer Labrador, from St. John, N. B., on Feb. 18, via Halifax, on Feb. 20, for Liverpool, shows that she ran ashore about four miles from Skerrymore, on Wednesday morning. Captain Erskine, her commander, has sent the following dispatch to the agents of the steamer at Liverpool:

"Labrador ran on Mackenzie rock in a thick fog, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, four miles from Skerrymore. The ship was caught amidships, the seas breaking over her. Holds No. 1, 2 and 3 were soon full of water. The passengers and crew were saved in the boats. One boat-load was landed at Skerrymore lighthouse. The German steamer Viking picked up the remainder. No steamer is obtainable to return for the passengers. If the ship is not broken up, will endeavor to save the mails when a steamer is obtained."

The Labrador had a good passage until Sunday, when she entered a fog-bank and lost her bearings. Skerrymore light (not Skerrymore) was mistaken for Inistrahull light, on the north of Ireland. Most of the passengers were still in bed when the steamer struck, and there was much excitement; but the passengers were calmed by the assurances of the captain, the boats were lowered without a hitch, and all on board left the steamer in safety. The passengers and crew lost everything they possessed.

Captain Erskine endeavored to save the mails, but was obliged to abandon them, owing to the vessel threatening to break up. The women and children were put in the first boat, in charge of the fourth officer, the other passengers were placed in the second boat, under the command of the second officer.

The crew of the Labrador then took the other boats and, as they left the steamer, wheat was pouring into the sea from her hold. After three and a half hours had expired, the boats met the steamer Viking, from Norway, which took them on board, though the operation was dangerous, owing to the heavy swell, the seas breaking over the Viking's funnel. When the Labrador was last seen she was settling down by the stern.

The passengers of the wrecked steamer are full of praise for the Labrador officers and crew and for the conduct of the captain of the Viking. The passengers have been accommodated at the hotels here and at private houses.

The owners of the Labrador have caused a tug and divers to be dispatched to the scene of the wreck, in order to salvage the cargo of the steamer.

A Way Men Have.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "wouldn't hab no trouble 'tall 'bout gettin' rich ef dey held on as tight to de money dey earns as dey does to the money dey borrows."

THE "OLD NORTHWEST"
Genealogical Quarterly

Is the organ of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, and is now the only periodical of its kind west of the Atlantic states.

Price $2 per annum.
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3-4-tf 1457 Highland st, Columbus, O.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

By VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made and executed by Frederick Schmelling (his wife, Sophia Schmelling, joining therein in release of dower) bearing date June 6th, A. D. 1896, and recorded in Land Evidence of Middletown, Vol. 17, page 360, &c., the condition of which has been broken; I will sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, in said Middletown, on SATURDAY, March 4th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, all of that parcel of land situate in said Middletown on the northerly side of the Green End road, bounded, Northerly, on lands of Charles Peckham, 2d; Easterly, by lands of Herbert Peckham; Southerly, on said Green End road; and Westerly, on a fifty foot way, comprising about four-and-a half acres of land with a dwelling house and stable thereon.

The mortgagee hereby gives notice of her intention to bid at said sale.

ELIZABETH M. SLOCUM.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1899—2-11-4w

1532.
REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK of RHODE ISLAND of NEWPORT, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, February 4, 1899.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS
Loans and discounts		$104,921 91
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		66 45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		93,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		5,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		2,400 00
Stocks, securities, etc.		159,50 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		15,000 00
Due from State Banks and bankers		143 32
Due from approved reserve agents		60,859 11
Checks and other cash items		1,168 41
Exchanges for clearing-house		601 66
Notes of other National Banks		2,100 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		140 00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:		
Specie	18,343 36	
Legal tender notes	10,000 00	28,343 36
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		4,165 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		1,005 00
TOTAL		$518,681 44

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	45,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	6,430 49
National bank notes outstanding	83,300 00
Due to other National banks	47 83
Dividends unpaid	149 00
Individual deposits subject to check	282,571 04
Certified checks	758 35
Cashier's checks outstanding	481 82
TOTAL	$518,681 44

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Thomas P. Peckham, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of February, 1899.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—Frederick Tompkins, Thomas Dunn, Jere W. Horton, Directors.

1492.
REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, February 4, 1899.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		$216,028 96
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,069 61
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		110,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc		31,200 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		6,800 00
Due from State Banks and bankers		2,115 26
Due from approved reserve agents		169,929 92
Checks and other cash items		2,258 91
Notes from other National Banks		1,500 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		621 16
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:		
Specie	17,363 50	
Legal tender notes	17,300 00	
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation).		4,950 00
TOTAL		$605,338 49

LIABILITIES	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus Fund	70,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	26,001 9
National Bank Notes outstanding	95,820 00
Due to other national banks	486 21
Dividends unpaid	1,468 70
Individual deposits subject to check	306,823 11
Certified Checks	2 412 93
Cashier's checks outstanding	302 02
TOTAL	$605,338 49

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Henry C. Stevens, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of February, 1899.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—Henry Bull, Jr., Albert K. Sherman, G. P. Taylor, Directors.

1021
REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business Saturday, February 4, 1899.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		$222,971 22
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		316 05
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		120,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc		14,091 33
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		13,000 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		297 60
Due from approved reserve agents		50,119 93
Checks and other cash items		2,207 34
Notes of other National Banks		725 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		217 88
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:		
Specie	3,100 00	
Legal tender notes	5,957 00	9,057 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		5,452 50
TOTAL		$494,538 81

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	12,116 41
National bank notes outstanding	103,600 00
Due to State Banks and bankers	77,431 13
Dividends unpaid	756 00
Individual deposits subject to check	115,999 52
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,038 00
United States deposits	41,474 43
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	8,167 30
TOTAL	$494,538 81

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Nath'l R. Swinburne, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of February, 1899.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—John S. Langley, Francis S. Barker, T. Mumford Seabury, Directors.

Saved Her Conscience.

"What do you think of your new neighbors?" asked the hostess of the "sweet" old lady who was calling.

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Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a very efficient remedy. For coughs and colds it has no equal. It is good for adults and children. For croup and whooping-cough it is invaluable.

Department of Streets and Highways.

NEWPORT, February 26, 1899.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Street Commissioner's Office, Long Wharf, until 5 o'clock p. m., March 10th, 1899, for furnishing materials and building

Steel Superstructure,

Stone abutments and side walls, and Filling of Approaches

for bridge at intersection of Van Zandt Avenue and right of way of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

The work to be in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office and stone work to be restricted to Newport contractors and mechanics. All bids to be accompanied by a certified check for three hundred dollars, payable to the City Treasurer of the City of Newport, to be considered as liquidated damages upon failure of accepted bidder to execute contract (the checks of competitors whose proposals are rejected to be returned without delay.)

The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all proposals.

By direction of Committee on Streets and Highways. WM. HAMILTON,
2-4 Street Commissioner.

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TELEPHONE NO. 214-4.

OFFICE OF THE
CITY SEALER
—OF—
Weights and Measures.

CITY WHARF.

NEWPORT R. I., March 4, 1899.

I HEREBY give notice as required by law, to all persons engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, who uses Weights and Measures, to bring in to the Sealer's office within one month from the 1st day of April, his Weights, Measures and Balances to be adjusted and sealed.

The law on Weights and Measures and Sealing, Chap. 130, S. c. 13, is as follows:

"Every person engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, who shall use or permit to be used for him, any weight, measure or balance of whatever description, unless such weight, measure or balance shall have been duly sealed in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars."

JOHN H. STACY,
City Sealer of Weights and Measures.

All measures, both dry and wet, must be brought to the Sealer's Office. Where it is not convenient for dealers to bring in their scales and weights, I shall call on them after the expiration of one month's notice as above.

JOHN H. STACY,
3-4-4w City Sealer.

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I will sell for one week only

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Elm Hill 5 year old, full quart, sells everywhere for $1.25, my price $1.00 per bottle.

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Historical and Genealogical.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
R. H. TILLEY,
NEWPORT, R. I.

SATURDAY, March 4, 1899.

QUERIES.

246. COLE—According to the Cole Genealogy, Rise or (Ryce) Cole came from England in 1630, and settled at Charlestown, Mass. He was one of the few who did not remove to Boston from that town. He and his wife, Arnold, were of those dismissed from the Boston Church in October, 1632, to form the first church of Charlestown, and their names appear on the Covenant signed Nov. 14, 1632. He probably died before 1661, as the author of the Cole Genealogy says "the will of 'his widow,' Arnold Cole, made December, 1661, proved six days later, mentions three children and three grandchildren, of her daughter, Mrs. Lowden." The three children were: 1, John; 2, name unknown, who married —— Pierce; and 3, Mary, who married Richard Lowden. The Cole Genealogy says that the second child, who married —— Pierce, "was probably the wife of Thomas Pierce, of Woburn, who lived first in Charlestown, and who had eleven children born in Woburn between 1644 and 1660." I am very anxious to prove this statement. Did Thomas Pierce, of Woburn marry a daughter of Rise and Arnold Cole? If so, what was her first name, and what other facts are known about her?—G. G.

—o—

247. RICHMOND—What was the maiden name of Sarah, wife of Edward Richmond of Little Compton, R. I.? Edward Richmond was the son of Captain Edward and Abigail Richmond, born about 1658.—G. R.

—o—

248. DILLINGHAM—Has anything been found that will establish the parentage of Edward Dillingham, who was of Lynn and Sandwich, Mass., early in the seventeenth century? He, it is claimed, came from Bittawell, Kent Co., England, in 1637. He had a son, Edward, born about 1637. One of his grandchildren married Dorcas, daughter of Ralph Earle, of Portsmouth, R. I.—G. R.

—o—

249. EARLE—Caleb Earle, of Providence, was Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island in 1821-1824. Of what family was he? Was he a descendant of Ralph Earle, of Portsmouth, R. I.—G. R.

—o—

250 CAHOONE, WILCOX—I would like very much to find out if the record of the marriage of James Cahoone and Phebe Wilcox has been preserved. They were married August 28, 1762, by Rev. Ezra Styles of Newport, R. I. Who were the parents of Phebe Wilcox?—S. C.

—o—

251. DOTY—Charity, daughter of Samuel and Charity (Mudge) Doty, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, married a Dodge. What was the first name of her husband, and who were his parents? Samuel Doty was son of Isaac and Elizabeth (English) Doty, born Oyster Bay, about 1685. His wife was Charity, daughter of Jarvis Mudge.—D.

—o—

252. CLARKE—Faith Clarke, born about 1619, was married Jan. 6, 1634-5 to Edward Doten (or Doty) of Plymouth Colony. She was the daughter of Thurston Clarke and Faith, his wife. It is said they came from Ipswich, Suffolk Co., England, in 1634. Her father's name is sometimes written "Tristram Clark." She had two brothers Thurston and Henry. I am very anxious to learn of the date of birth and date of Faith Clark, and of the parents of her father and mother in England. Has any one learned of these facts?—D.

—o—

253. GREEN—Can any one give me the ancestry of Ezra Green, who, tradition says, was born near Bethlehem, Conn., Jan. 30, 1754? He was a soldier in the Continental Army, under Col. Benjamin Hinman, of the Connecticut Troops, in June 1775. He was also a private in Capt. Smith's Company, Col. Bradley's regiment, in 1776. His wife was Amy Church, to whom he was married in 1776 or 1777.—C. C. C.

—o—

254. HOWLAND—Can anyone furnish a copy of the will of Elizabeth Howland, wife of John Howland, Pilgrim of the Mayflower, or state where a copy can be found?—E. W. H.

—o—

255. CROSBY—Who were the parents of Mrs. Sarah Crosby of Boston, who married Deacon John Binney, December 15, 1757? Can anyone give me the date of her birth and death?—C.

—o—

256. WALLOONS FROM HOLLAND—I have seen it stated in the records that the ship New Netherlands, commanded by Cornelis Mey, came in the spring of 1623 and landed on the island of Manhattan. This ship brought "thirty families of Walloons from Holland." Some of them went up the Hudson river and built a new fort at Albany, which they named Fort Orange. Who were these "Walloons?" Can anyone give me further information about them?—H. H. S. T.

—o—

257. PLACETER—Wanted, ancestry of Sarah Placeter, first wife of Samuel Smith, of Bristol, R. I. Also the ancestry and date of birth of Hannah (——) Gladding, his second wife.—B. F. S.

—o—

258. COGGESHALL—Was the Thomas Coggeshall of Middletown who died Oct. 9, 1829 at the age of 86, a soldier in the Revolutionary War? If so, what proof is there of his services?—M. O. B.

—o—

259. WRIGHT—Who was the wife of George Wright, of Portsmouth, R. I., whose daughter, Susanna, born in 1620, married in 1642, Richard Pearce, of Richard and Martha (——) Pearce.—E.

—o—

260. GAUNT—Who was the wife of Peter Gaunt, who was associated at Sandwich, Mass., in the early part of the seventeenth century, with George and Matthew Allen, Richard Kirby, Edmund Freeman, etc.?—E. M. T.

—o—

261. YOUNG—What was the connection between the John Young who married Elizabeth Brittan, May 21, 1713, in Boston, by "Rev. Mr. Sam Miles," Boston, Mass., and the John Young who married Mary (or Martha) Cook, in Boston, Dec. 7, 1714. The latter seems to have had the following children—Eliza, born July 22, 1715; Gidion, born Sept. 4, 1714; John, born Oct. 10, 1719; Mary, born Dec. 20, 1721. Was this Mary the one who married Peleg Chapman, May 21, 1741, and who had a son Brittan Chapman, in Newport, R. I.? If anyone can throw any light on the subject, it will be gladly received.—E. M. T.

—o—

262. PONT—Some time ago I bought at auction an old bible, printed by John Field, London, 1660. On one of the leaves the following line is found: "John Pont arrived in New York 1724." There was a John Pont, a baker, who owned land in Newport, R. I., about 1750. Can any one tell me who the John Pont of Newport was? Could he have been the John Pont who "arrived in New York in 1724?"—G. H. R.

—o—

263. WHEELER—Who were the parents of Rebecca Wheeler of Concord, Mass., who in 1732 married John Page of Bedford?—W. M. R.

—o—

264 WILCOX—Cubbert Wilcox of Tiverton, R. I., was living there in 1774. His wife was Ruth White. Are any of his descendants still living? If so I would like to correspond with them.—G. H. R.

265. LADD—Daniel Ladd came from England in 1633-4. The first record we find of him is under date of Feb. 5, 1637, at which time he was granted six acres of land in Ipswich. His wife was Ann ——. I have been unable to find her maiden name, or the date of her marriage. It is presumed that the marriage took place soon after the arrival of Daniel Ladd in this country, and that she was a resident here before he came. He died Haverhill, July 27, 1693. She died Feb. 9, 1694. Can any one give her maiden name, and the date of their marriage?—L.

—o—

266. LAWTON—Can any one give me information concerning William Lawton, who was of Wickford (North Kingstown), R. I., and married —— Greene, a daughter of Judge Greene, of Greenwich, R. I.? Miss Greene was, I think, a Quaker but lost her membership in that society by marrying out of the faith. William Lawton was father of Thomas, and grandfather of Frederick and William recently deceased.—J. S. M.

—o—

267. MARY and JOHN PASSENGERS—Can any one give a list of the passengers on the ship Mary and John on the voyage that brought James Barker to this country?—J. S. M.

—o—

268. BARKER—Was David Barker, son of John, and brother of Elisha Barker, a soldier in the Revolutionary War?—J. S. M.

—o—

269. WINSLOW—Ann Ladd, daughter of Elias and Ann (Gilman) Ladd, was born Exeter, N. H., Sept. 30, 1744. Whom did she marry? The Ladd Genealogy says she married a Winslow, but his first name is not given.—L.

—o—

270. HULL—Tristrum Hull, of Barnstable had a daughter Sarah, born March, 1648. Did she marry, and if so whom?—C. H. P.

—o—

271. WHITE—There seems to be considerable interest of late in the White family. I have long desired to know who were the ancestors of Margaret White who married first, Robert Colwell, of Providence, R. I.; 2nd, June 9, 1669, Thomas Walling, and 3d., Dec. 25, 1678, Daniel Abbott. By her first husband, she had at least two children, Robert, born Jan. 9, 1662, and Elizabeth, born July 1, 1664. Robert married Amey Downing and had several children. He, Robert, lived at one time in Glocester, R. I. Are there any descendants of Margaret White living and if so can they, or any one inform me of her parents, and where she is buried?—E. E. O.

—o—

272. CUTLER—Penelope, daughter of Gov. Benedict Arnold, born Feb. 10, 1653, married first Jan. 1, 1673, Captain Roger Goulding of Newport, R. I. She is said to have survived her husband and married 2nd, a gentleman by the name of Cutler. Both Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, and Bullock's Descendants of Stukeley Westcott make this statement. She must have married Cutler about 1700. Can any one give me the first name, and family of Mr. Cutler?—G. P.

—o—

273. WHITE—Who were the ancestors of Rufus White, of Sag Harbor, Long Island, about 1760-90? He had at least four children, viz: David, Henry, George and Samuel.—H. P.

—o—

274. WHITE—Who were the ancestors of Benjamin White and Abigail his wife, who had a son William born Dudley, Mass., March 26, 1737? It is supposed that Benjamin was one of the early settlers of Woodstock, from Roxbury, a descendant of Peregrine. Can any one help to place him?—H. P.

—o—

275. TALLMAN—Peter Tallman of Portsmouth, R. I., who was living there from 1655 to 1709, had several children, among them one who married William Potter and had Benjamin, Mary and Patience. Can any one give the name of this daughter or any information relating to the children named?—T.

—o—

276. EDMONDS—I desire to learn the maiden name of Alice, wife of William Edmonds, of Providence, R. I. He was born March 7, 1681 and died December 30, 1725. His children were James, Mary, William, Phebe, Lydia and Amey.—E.

—o—

277. CHAFEE—In Bicknell's History of Barrington, R. I., I find a record of Baptisms kept by Peleg Heath, Pastor of Christ's church, Barrington, from 1728 to 1740. Among the items the following appears: "1720, July 20, Joseph Chafee, an adult person, at also his whole family, Benjamin, Thomas, Abigall, James, Joseph, Samuel and Stephen." Is it possible to obtain the record of this family? Who has it?—G.

ANSWERS.

189. NEWBEE—Elizabeth Newby had a daughter Elizabeth who married William Coggeshall, of Portsmouth, R. I., January 11, 1714. They removed from Portsmouth to Bristol, R. I., where many of their descendants can be found today.—C. P. C.

—o—

105. STANHOPE—In reply to C. S. concerning Ralph and Abigail (Smith) Stanhope, the only further information I can give is, that I think they had two children, one Abigail who married Edwin Erwin of Boston, Dec. 30, 1750; and another Hannah, who died in Bristol Aug. 28, 1818, aged 73 years.—B. F. S.

—o—

210. FRENCH—Richard Goodale, Sr., called Edward French his brother. The maiden name of Anne, wife of Edward French may have been Goodale, unless Mr. Goodale was a French. See Hoyt's "Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury."—A.

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212. HUNT—The "North Parish" of Amherst, Mass., was incorporated in 1826, and Rev. William W. Hunt was installed the first pastor of its church the next year.—B. F. S.

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219. SMITH—Samuel Smith of Richard and Joyce (Standish) Smith, was born in Bristol, R. I., June 24, 1683, and died there Nov. 18, 1760. He married 1st, Sarah Placeter, probably in 1706. She died April 11, 1744, aged 59 years. He married, 2d, Aug. 21, 1744, Mrs. Martha Gladding, widow of John Gladding, Jr. She died June 6, 1767, aged 73 years. Samuel Smith always resided in Bristol. He was born in the house built by his father in 1680-1 on the corner of Hope and Queen (now Constitution) streets; and died in the next adjoining house on Hope street, built by himself in 1710.—B. F. S.

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227. WHITE, GLADDING—Alice Gladding who married William White of Bristol, R. I., was the daughter of James and Sarah (Fairbanks) Gladding, born Aug. 20, 1740.—B. F. S.

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243. BURGESS—Thomas Burgess born 1668, died July 1, 1743, married Esther Richmond, born 1669, died Nov. 12, 1706. Esther Richmond was the daughter of Edward and Abigail (Davis) Richmond, of Little Compton, R. I. Edward Richmond was born 1632, and died 1696.—H. L. D. W.

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